

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXIV.]

FOR NOVEMBER, 1797.

[VOL. IV.]

\* \* Communications for the next Supplementary Number should come to hand before the First of January.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is reason to think, that the public takes a lively interest in the enquiry, now on foot, concerning the *anti-venereal* virtues of nitrous acid, and some other mildly operating substances. I beg leave, therefore, to make it known, through the channel of your much-esteemed Magazine, that the first part of a new collection of cases is actually about to be delivered to the printer. I flatter myself, that the direct and indirect effects of the printed reports of my circular letter, of September 5th, will be advantageous to surgery.

The first communications appear to me to augur well. They consist of a series of striking facts, accompanied by reflections, well calculated to prevent a hasty decision either way. I do not purpose to send out less than a *hundred* respectably attested cases at a time.

By the information which I at present possess, I am led to believe, that there exists a numerous class of venereal cases (for which a regular mercurial course has been universally deemed necessary) curable by nitrous acid and analogous substances. Whether there is also another class of venereal affections, not removeable but by mercury, can, I think, only be ascertained by a very extensive investigation.

The measure of a circular letter, exhorting surgeons to make careful trial of the new substances, has been lately adopted by a surgeon, or set of surgeons, in London. I rejoice that a controversy is likely to arise. Young practitioners will have an opportunity of signalizing their accuracy; and the interest of the public requires that the evidence should be rigorously scrutinized. I am,

Nov. 1,  
1797.

Sir, your's,

THOMAS BEDDOES.

P.S. I have already adverted to the probable advantage from nitrous acid in some disorders of languor. I now particularly recommend it to the notice of the faculty, in dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, &c.

T. B.

MONTHLY MAG. XXIV.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN several notices to correspondents, you have observed, that, of all communications, *matters of fact* are the most acceptable to you; I shall therefore make no apology for troubling you with the following slight sketch of the Manganese Mines, in the vicinity of Exeter.

The black manganese is found in considerable quantities in several parishes north of Exeter; it runs, in a direct line, east and west, crossing the river Exe, about the distance of four miles from the city. In the parish of Newton St. Cyres, the ore lies sometimes within five feet of the surface of the earth, but varies in its depth from 5 to 40 feet. It requires but little trouble in procuring, being brought up by means of a common windlass; and is attended with little difficulty in cleansing, being surrounded, on the outside of the mass, by a red clay, which is easily chipt off by small hatchets; after which the ore is washed.

The tenants of the several farms upon which this semi-metal is found, work it themselves, paying a certain fine (about ten shillings per ton) to the landlord. It is purchased of them at a fixed price, and delivered upon the quay at Exeter, to the public, at four pounds per ton. I should observe, however, that this ore is found in large masses, or *bodies*, which are connected together, at various intervals, by veins, or *leaders*, and that when one *body* is consumed, the farmers are frequently put to much expence in following the *leader* (which will not pay for working) in order to come at another *body*. A small boring machine, such as is used in coal mines, would, perhaps, afford them great assistance in this particular.

This manganese is used in the potteries, glass-works, and also with great success in the new process of bleaching, by means of the dephlogisticated muriatic acid, invented by M. Bertholet; and it is with pleasure I observe, that a manufactory of this

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this kind has lately been established in the neighbourhood of Exeter.

Devonshire,  
Nov. 2, 1797.

Your's,  
DEVONIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Eleatic method of reasoning, which constitutes the intellectual and scientific *dialectic* of Plato, seems to be utterly unknown to philosophers of the present day, I doubt not the following account and illustration of it, will be highly acceptable to the philosophical part of your readers.

Two hypotheses being laid down, viz. *if a thing is*, and *if it is not*\*, each of these may be tripled, by considering in each, 1. *what happens*, 2. *what does not happen*, 3. *what happens and at the same time does not happen*; so that six cases will be the result. But since *if a thing is*, we may consider, 1, either itself with respect to itself; or 2, itself with respect to others; or, 3, we may consider others themselves with respect to themselves; or, 4, others with respect to that thing itself; and so likewise *if a thing is not*. Hence the whole of this process will consist of eight triads, which are as follow: 1. *If a thing is*, what happens to itself with respect to itself, what does not happen, what happens and at the same time does not happen. 2. *If a thing is*, what happens to itself with respect to others, what does not happen, what happens, and at the same time does not happen. 3. *If a thing is*, what happens to others with respect to themselves, what does not happen, what happens and at the same time does not happen. 4. *If a thing is*, what happens to others with respect to that thing, what does not happen, what happens, and, at the same time, does not happen. And the other four, which are founded on the hypothesis, *that a thing is not*, are to be distributed in exactly the same manner as those we have just enumerated.

Such is the whole form of the dialectic method of Plato, which was justly considered by the ancients, as the MASTER SCIENCE, or rather as THE VERTEX of ALL THE SCIENCES, and under which those four powers, the *definitive* and *divi-*

\* It must be observed, that by the hypothesis, *if a thing is not*, we are not to understand that the thing supposed has no existence whatever, but that it is something different from the subject of the hypothesis; with respect to which it is a negative, or non entity.

*sive*, the *demonstrative* and *analytic*, receive their consummate perfection.

Plato has given a most accurate specimen of this method, in his *Parmenides*, under the hypotheses *if the one is*, and *if the one is not*; as the English reader may be convinced, by consulting my translation of that most abstruse dialogue. The following is a more obvious illustration of this admirable art, besides which no specimen has, I believe, yet appeared in any modern language.

We propose to consider the consequences of admitting or denying the existence of *soul*.

*If then soul is*, the consequences to itself, with respect to itself, are, the self-motive, the self-vital, and the self-subsistent; but *the things which do not follow to itself with respect to itself*, are, the destruction of itself, the being perfectly ignorant, and knowing nothing of itself. The consequences which follow and do not follow are the indivisible, and the divisible\* (for in a certain respect it is divisible, and in a certain respect, *indivisible*), perpetuity and non-perpetuity of being; for so far as it communicates with intellect, it is eternal, but so far as it verges to a corporeal nature, it is mutable.

Again, *if soul is*, the consequences to itself with respect to other things, i. e. bodies, are communication of motion, the connecting of bodies, as long as it is present with them, together with dominion over bodies, according to nature. *That which does not follow*, is to move externally; for it is the property of animated natures to be moved inwardly; and to be the cause of rest and immutability to bodies. The consequences which follow and do not follow, are, to be present to bodies, and yet to be present separate from them; for soul is present to them, by its *providential energies*, but is exempt from them by its *essence*, because this is *incorporeal*. And this is the first hexad.

The second hexad is as follows: *if soul is*, the consequence to other things, i. e. bodies, with respect to themselves, is, sympathy; for according to a vivific cause, bodies sympathize with each other. *But that which does not follow*, is, the non-sensitive; for in consequence of there being such a thing as soul, all things must necessarily be sensitive; some things peculiarly so, and others as parts of the whole.

\* For soul, according to Plato, subsists between intellect and a corporeal nature; the former of which is perfectly *indivisible*, and the latter perfectly *divisible*.



*The consequences which follow and do not follow to bodies with respect to themselves* are, that in a certain respect they move themselves, through being animated, and in a certain respect do not move themselves: for there are many modes of self-motion.

Again, *if soul is, the consequences to bodies with respect to soul*, are, to be moved internally and vivified by soul, to be preserved and connected through it, and to be entirely suspended from it. *The consequences which do not follow*, are, to be dissipated by soul, and to be filled from it with a privation of life; for bodies receive from soul, life and connection. *The consequences which follow and do not follow* are, that bodies participate, and do not participate of soul; for so far as soul is present with bodies, so far they may be said to participate of soul; but so far as it is separate from them, so far they do not participate of soul. And this forms the second hexad.

The third hexad is as follows: *if soul is not*, the consequences *to itself with respect to itself* are, the non-vital, the unessential, and the non-intellectual; for not having any subsistence, it has neither essence, nor life, nor intellect. *The consequences which do not follow* are, the ability to preserve itself, to give subsistence to, and be motive of itself, with every thing else of this kind. *The consequences which follow and do not follow* are, the unknown and the irrational. For not having a subsistence, it is in a certain respect unknown and irrational with respect to itself, as neither reasoning, nor having any knowledge of itself; but in another respect, it is neither irrational nor unknown, if it is considered as a certain nature, which is not rational, nor endued with knowledge.

Again, *if soul is not*, the consequences *which follow to itself with respect to bodies* are, to be unprolific of them, to be unmingled with, and to employ no providential energies about them. *The consequences which do not follow* are, to move, vivify, and connect bodies. *The consequences which follow and do not follow* are, that it is different from bodies, and that it does not communicate with them. For this, in a certain respect, is true and not true; if that which is not soul, is considered as having indeed a being, but unconnected with soul; for thus it is different from bodies, since these are perpetually connected with soul. And again, it is not different from bodies, so far as it has no subsistence, and is not. And this forms the third hexad.

In the fourth place then, *if soul is not* the consequences *to bodies with respect to themselves* are, the immoveable, privation of difference according to life, and the privation of sympathy to each other. *The consequences which do not follow* are, a sensible knowledge of each other, and to be moved from themselves. *That which follows and does not follow* is, to be passive to each other; for in one respect they would be passive, and in another not; since they would be alone corporeally and not vitally passive.

Again, *if soul is not*, the consequences *to other things with respect to it* are, not to be taken care of, nor to be moved by soul. *The consequences which do not follow* are, to be vivified and connected by soul. *The consequences which follow and do not follow* are, to be assimilated and not assimilated to soul: for so far as soul having no subsistence, neither will bodies subsist, so far they will be assimilated to soul; for they will suffer the same with it: but so far as it is impossible for that which is not, to be similar to any thing, so far bodies will have no similitude to soul. And this forms the fourth and last hexad.

Hence we conclude, that *soul* is the cause of life, sympathy, and motion to bodies; and in short, of their being and preservation: for soul subsisting, these are at the same time introduced; but not subsisting, they are at the same time taken away.

Your's, &c.

Walsworth.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE practice of insuring against fire, is now so widely extended, it involves so much property in every class of society, except the lowest; that I make no apology for extending, beyond professional readers, the knowledge of a legal determination, which materially affects the security of such insurances. In the proposals of the Phoenix Company, (and I believe in those also of the Royal Exchange and Sun Fire Offices) is inserted a variety of regulations and restrictions, imposed upon the insured as a protection against fraud; and, amongst others, those who sustain any loss are required "to procure a certificate of the minister, churchwardens, and some reputable householders of the parish not concerned in the loss, importing that they were acquainted with the character and circumstances of the person insured, and knew or believed, that he, by misfortune, and without

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any fraud or evil practice, had sustained by such fire, the loss and damage therein mentioned." It is not my object, here, to enquire, how far it becomes public societies, not connected with the government, to institute the whole body of resident clergy, and the churchwardens of every parish, permanent and fixed judges of the honesty and character of every individual; or, whether it be politically wise to increase the power and influence of a public body, which has, in no form, ever suffered from a neglect of its professional interests. I would rather suggest to every insurer the necessity of considering how he is personally connected with the minister and churchwardens of his parish, lest the personal enmity or caprice of any one of them should deprive him of his legal remedy against the office insuring his property. This point was determined in the King's Bench, in the summer of last year.—See *Worsley v. Wood, &c.* in error, 6 Term, Rep. 710.—On the trial of that case, one of the questions, which, from the state of the pleadings, it was requisite the jury should determine, was: whether the refusal of the minister and churchwardens to sign such certificate, "was wrongful, unjust, and without reasonable or probable cause?" And they determined for the insured, who had a verdict, and the Common Pleas confirmed the judgment. But in the King's Bench, on Writ of Error, it was determined, that this certificate of the minister and churchwardens was so essential to the plaintiff's right of action, that though the jury had expressly found that this was wrongfully withheld, its loss could by no means be supplied, and was an insuperable obstacle to the plaintiff's recovery. And the judgment of the Common Pleas was reversed. The ultimate decision was, I believe, conformable with justice: but the court disclaimed being influenced by the circumstances peculiar to the case, but maintained that the insured, having assented to the proposals, was bound to comply with its conditions; that the clergymen and churchwardens had a power of granting or refusing the certificate, which was perfectly arbitrary, and which no court of justice had authority to enquire into or influence; and that their refusal, unless caused by the parties insuring, however palpably unjust, at once absolved the office.

In the political and religious dissensions of the last ten years, the clergy have certainly not been the least active; and allowing them the utmost integrity in their pri-

vate concerns, it must be acknowledged that whenever the rights of the church, or submission to the temporal authority, has been in the lowest degree questioned, their professional zeal has a little infringed the laws of good neighbourhood and civility; and that orthodoxy and loyalty have sanctioned gross violations of the laws of justice.

Surely, therefore, it is an affair of prudence in every person who frequents the meeting in preference to the church, who is not a member of some loyal corps, or does not otherwise unequivocally evince his hatred of French republicans and French principles; who ever raised a scruple against the payment of his tithes in kind, or was reticent in discharging the ecclesiastical dues; to apply to the insurance office to be released from such condition. And if all the offices should persist in retaining it among their regulations, I doubt not, it would produce some rival institution, free from an obligation so obnoxious to a large body of the nation, and which, in fact, substitutes in the place of a legal demand, an elemosynary appeal to the generosity and compassion of the insurers.

SINBORON.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS ON THE BOOK OF EZRA.

THE six first chapters of Ezra are a strange, incongruous, chafmy compilation, partly drawn up in Hebrew, and partly (from iii. 7 to vi. 18) in Aramic: they consist sometimes of narrative, very disjointed, and sometimes of lists of names and diplomatic documents.

In the first chapter, the proclamation ascribed to Cyrus (i. 2, 3, 4) is evidently a fictitious paper, and the composition of a Jew. A Persian scribe must have discerned, and have avoided, the ludicrous anticlimax in the opening.

"The Lord of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth: And he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem."—Neither could an official secretary have attributed, falsely, to the emperor, a sectarian religion; and, after mentioning the God of Israel, have added: "He is the God."

From this impropriety, we ought, however, by no means to infer, that our historian is a romancer; but merely, that he was not possessed of the real state-paper; for, on other occasions (v. 4) he appears to transcribe an original account.

It



It still remains probable, that some proclamation was issued by Cyrus, to encourage the fugitive or captive Jews, in whose allegiance he had confidence, to return to their native city, and to revive the magnificence of their interrupted worship. The conquest of Jerusalem, once accomplished, it would be natural for the Assyrian court to foster its tranquillization, and to pursue its affection. For that purpose, a restoration of confiscated properties, and of the plundered holy plate, was well adapted; and this act of patronage took place in the fifth year of the conquest (Baruch i. 2), that is, in the second year of the reign of Zedekiah; Joiakim having governed three years, as satrap, or tributary-king (2 Kings xxiv. 1) previous to the appointment of Zedekiah. The temple was yet standing, and the town not much injured at the period of this first return, which Sheshbazzar superintended.

In the second chapter, the catalogue of names is a document relative to a long subsequent transaction. Zedekiah, in the ninth year of his reign, had rebelled against the Persian emperor, which occasioned a second siege of Jerusalem, the burning of the city, the rasure of its temple and its fortifications, and the seizure, not as on the former occasion, of a few hostages merely of the carpenters and smiths (Jeremiah xxiv. 1) and of the more obstinate adherents to the Ægyptian faction, but the captivity, or dispersion of all the inhabitants; of whom many were sold in the slave markets of Tyre and Sidon, and many more sent to the metropolis. After this devastation, the Persian court, with a policy analogous to that of the Assyrians in Samaria, were desirous of recolonizing the town, and fixed on Zerubbabel and Jeshua, as natural chieftains, around whom the fugitive, the ransomed, and the loyal Jews, might be disposed to rally.

This attempt to prevent the total destruction of Jerusalem, was, no doubt, made shortly after its capture by Nebuzaradan, and while the deserted houses were still in a serviceable state: for already, in the second year of their coming (iii. 8 to 11) every thing necessary for the domestication of the colony, was so far accomplished, that they had leisure to found a new temple. This pious labour was begun under Cyrus (iv. 3), was continued through the reigns of Darius (iv. 5) and of Xerxes, or Ahasuerus (iv. 6), and was completed in that of Artaxerxes, when the Jews proceeded to

add fortifications also (iv. 12) to the town. The first interference of the adversaries of Judah and Benjamin to resist the restoration of Jerusalem, came from the Samaritans (iv. 2), and appears to have been the result of religious jealousy. The account of it finishes at the sixth verse, after which nothing occurs relative to the second return, which Zerubbabel superintended.

In the fourth chapter, with the seventh verse, begins the history of another later hostile interference, the result of political apprehension. The governor, a chancellor of the district, wrote to the emperor at Babylon, to prevent the fortification of a town, which had of old been refractory in paying tribute, and was favourably circumstanced for self-defence. These representations evidently respect the reparations particularized in the third chapter of Nehemiah. Their effect was to provoke an order (iv. 23) to suspend walling-in the city; which was complied with until the second year (iv. 24) of Darius II. This narrative terminates with the 18th verse of the sixth chapter.

The third return, which Ezra superintended in the seventh year of Artaxerxes, and which, from its being the last eminent exertion of local attachment, was considered as *terminating* the captivity is regularly narrated in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth chapter. It was customary with the Persian court to employ eunuchs in the conduct of important transactions, and characteristic of such \* an agent, to separate with so much indifference (x. 11) the marriages contracted without the pale of the church.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your twentieth number, Mr. Wakefield has recommenced his attack on the literary character of Hume, with his former hostile spirit, but with not more success.

"Elizabeth's singular talents for government," says Hume, "were equally founded on her temper and on her capacity."—"Clumsily enough!" exclaims Mr. W. "for who ever heard of the foundation of a talent?" But does he

\* It will hardly be denied, that Ezra is the Azariah of Daniel, or that Whiston has rightly indicated the destination of the holy children: see his note, p. 317, to the translation of Josephus, X 10 Antiq. See also the oracles ascribed to Isaiah (liv. 5).

suppose

suppose that talents are of that *aërial quality* as to rest upon no foundation?

When Mr. W. can observe no natural connection between her *command over herself*, and *her ascendancy over the people*, he seems not to consider, that by her self-government, she kept the passions within proper bounds, and concealed, from popular animadversion, many unamiable parts of her conduct; while, by her virtues, whether real or affected, she engaged the affections, and gained the praises of her subjects.

The words "*success and felicity*," do not appear to be synonymous. Cromwell conducted the government with great success; yet who can assert, that it produced felicity either to himself or to the people?

"The queen," says Hume, with equal truth and propriety, "was unacquainted with the practice of toleration, the true method of managing theological factions." It was by her great political prudence, and her superior abilities, that she restrained the fury of hostile sects. Sovereigns had yet to learn, that it is beyond the power of persecution to produce settled conviction, though it may effect a hypocritical and temporary acquiescence in the doctrines which it endeavours to enforce. The mind of an individual is sacred to God and to himself; and it is as difficult for human power to new model its original constitution, as to alter its religious or political opinions.

The phrase, "*least scrupulous*," Mr. W. censures, as not sufficiently explicit; and asks in what the princes were least scrupulous? He might as well have asked, in what they were *most active*? For the latter expression is equally as unintelligible as the former, and conveys an idea equally as absolute and indeterminate. A scrupulous person, according to Johnson, is one who is hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

"The wise ministers and brave admirals," says Hume, "who flourished under the reign of Elizabeth, share the praise of her success; but, instead of lessening the applause due to her, they make great addition to it."

In the phraseology of this sentence, Mr. W. finds something "*uncommonly bald and pitiful*," and attempts to give it more fullness and rotundity, by the superinduction of the word, "*reputation*;" a word, in its common acceptation, as little qualified for the post he has assigned it, as any name in the vocabulary of

our language. He surely meant to write "*elevation or exaltation*."

The word "*sagacity*," which Mr. W. proposes to place before "*choice*," adds something, indeed, to the pomp of the period, but nothing to its perspicuity. That Elizabeth's choice was *sagacious* no one will doubt, when he is told, that she selected *wise* ministers and *brave* admirals. The phrase, "*bigotry and faction*," to which the word "*prejudice*" ought to have a separate and an individual application, conveys two distinct ideas, which Mr. W. confounds, under the term "*religious factions*." He should have said, *civil and religious factions*.

"*To survey according to view*," in the opinion of Mr. W. is neither English phraseology nor sense. It may be so; but Hume's words are, "*according to the different views in which we survey her*," an expression no less clear than correct. This is not the first time Mr. W. has endeavoured to pervert the meaning of passages, by altering the original position of the words.

"*To exalt the lustre of a character beyond measure*," Mr. W. considers as an impropriety. "*A peck of moonshine*," is, indeed, rather an uncommon expression; so is a *peck of woe*; yet who scruples to say, of the "*MAN OF SORROW*," that the measure of his woe is full. Mr. W. arranges the sentence in the following manner, with a view, I suppose, to help the perspicuity;—"either of exalting or diminishing, beyond measure, the lustre of her character." To exalt a thing beyond measure, is practicable to human powers; but to *diminish* it beyond measure, requires an art equal, at least, to that of magic.

There does not seem to be a redundancy in the phrase, "*great qualities and extensive capacity*." Mr. W. mistakes the effect for the cause. An extensive capacity gives birth to great qualities. The word "*some*," which immediately precedes "*more*," gives more emphasis to the expression, and more limitation to the idea. "*Stricken*," which Mr. W. wishes to substitute for "*struck*," is the old passive participle, and is used by no modern author who has any pretension to elegance. Dr. Johnson, in both his Grammar and Dictionary, considers *struck* as the proper participle of the verb *to strike*.

Hume says, and says rightly, "that in estimating the merit of queen Elizabeth, we ought to lay aside the consideration of her sex." She certainly pos-

possessed



nessed, in an eminent degree, the bold and exalted qualities that constitute a great sovereign, though she wanted the timid virtues, the retiring graces that characterize an amiable woman.

I have now, Mr. Editor, taken notice of the principal objections that appear in Mr. Wakefield's strictures. I say principal, because some of them are too trifling to be noticed, or too vague or general to be particularly answered.

Carlisle,  
Oct. 6.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

ATTICUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

MR. EDITOR,

IT will readily be allowed that in a commercial country like England, every attempt to counterfeit the paper circulating medium is a crime of great enormity—a crime that strikes at our existence. Severe punishment has, therefore, been annexed to its commission, and it is right that it should be so. But as the principal end of good government and just laws should ever be to prevent rather than to punish crimes, how comes it that no law is to be found that compels those who issue paper for cash, to adopt, from time to time, such improvements as may prevent the possibility of their notes or bills being counterfeited? Those who issue circulating bills, be they who they may, owe this to the public. The government owes it as a duty to compel them by a law.

I am aware that it will be said, that "they (the Bank of England, for instance) have many checks by which to detect forgeries." These checks are either *obvious* or *secret*: if obvious, they will be attended to by the forger—if secret, they will be overlooked by the public. Individuals are hereby exposed to suffer daily losses, which ought to fall only on those who are benefited by the issue of paper; for, when a note is carried to the Bank, which, to all appearance, is a good one, it may be found to want some *secret* mark, which, from the very circumstance of its being a secret, is of no use to the public, in saving them from being imposed upon. The note is taken from the bearer, stuck into a book, and he has no redress unless he can find the man from whom he took it. Nay, he even runs the risque of being prosecuted as the forger.

It is true, that every person who takes a note should mark, if possible, from whom he had it; but this is not always possible. For instance, a man whom I never saw before, comes into my shop, and buys some goods, for which he pays

me ready money, I mean paper, for cash is now out of the question.—"Your name and address, sir, if you please, that I may mark the notes?"—"John Doe, sir; I live in St. Stephen's-court."—The notes are forgeries. I send Richard Roe to enquire after the man from whom I had them: he returns, without being able to find such a place as St. Stephen's-court, or the man who bought the goods from me.

It is plain then, that, even in a small business, where the returns are on a limited scale, it may not be in the power of the party who takes a forged note, to find out the one from whom he had it. How much more difficult must it be, in large concerns, where they are daily passing thousands of 20 shilling notes through their hands.—Mark all the 20 shilling notes! some houses would need twenty clerks for that service only.

But ought all the expence, loss, and trouble of such a system to be borne by private individuals?—Would it not be more just, that the losses and inconveniences arising from it should be borne by those who receive the emoluments which it yields? I confess that I have no hope of seeing the justice for which I contend, established by law; but the public have, at least, a right to insist that the Bank do its duty, in securing them, as far as possible, against the depredations of villains, who are encouraged to counterfeit bank-notes, by the circumstance of their being so wretchedly executed, that every botcher, nay, every apprentice, who has served but one year with an engraver, may copy them with facility. If a bank note were to be held up as a specimen of the state of the fine arts in England, what a lamentable state would they still appear to be in! Could we hope to see such works as have been produced by a Bartolozzi, a Heath, a Sharp, a Fittler, and other equally eminent men, before, at least, another century should have revolved?

We owe it as a duty to even the most depraved of our species, to put the possibility of crimes as far from them as possible. Do we not, on the contrary, invite them, by the wretched manner in which bank-notes, both public and private, are executed?—When we hang a man for committing a crime which we have not done every thing in our power to prevent, are we sure that we do not commit a species of murder?

The bank-directors must often have been plagued and tormented by applications from projectors, who pretended to be possessed of plans that would prevent forgery,

forgery, but which, on examination, were found to be only dreams. This circumstance, on the first blush of the business, allowing it the utmost latitude, only justifies them for not having adopted an infallible remedy; but still they will not stand exculpated. No man will deny that our present bank-notes are executed in a most wretched and contemptible style; and that, in proportion to the merit of the execution, so must be the difficulty or facility of counterfeiting them. Why then has the bank not availed itself of the present advanced and improved state of the arts, to secure the public against, at least, nine-tenths of the present forgeries? Nay, in the present state of the arts, were they properly employed, there could not be one forgery for a thousand that is at present committed; and the black roll of human depravity would be considerably abridged in the numbers it records, as making their exit at the gallows.

In thus taking care of the morals and personal safety of many, who would continue industrious and useful members of the community, but for the temptation to which they are at present exposed; we should also be secured against the attempts of those who, if we may credit the statements in the daily newspapers, and which appear to have but too much truth, being beyond the jurisdiction of our laws, have established *regular manufactories for forging bank-notes*. A newspaper, now before me, states, that "hardly a packet arrives from Hamburg, or a vessel from Calais, which does not bring large parcels of such banknotes."

It is true that a similar trade was first begun and carried on England, and that individuals in this country were in the habit of sending over to the continent whole ship-loads of forged assignats.—This may, in some measure, justify to our enemies their present conduct, on the principle of retaliation: but how are we to justify ourselves, as a community, if we do not adopt proper plans to counteract the mischief?

Are those whose more immediate business it is to attend to this, aware of what the consequence must be if the enemy once succeed in introducing into this country forged bank-notes in as great quantities as we did forged assignats into France? The issue is too dreadful even to be contemplated!

If there be any degree of culpability on the part of those in whose department it lies, in not having adopted such *obvious* improvements in the fabrication of bank-notes, as the present advanced state of

the arts puts within their reach, will it not be aggravated if it shall be found that *they have refused a plan which would not only have rendered forgery much more difficult than at present, but almost, if not altogether impossible*—a plan to the excellency of which all the principal artists in London have borne testimony?

I wish any of your correspondents, who have the means of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of this fact, would state the result to the public through the medium of your Magazine. If it shall turn out to be a truth, have not the public a right to call upon the bank to adopt the plan, or to state satisfactory reasons for rejecting it?

#### A SUFFERER BY FORGERY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR, *Framlingham, Nov. 10.*

**FARTHER** to substantiate the fact, that toads are found alive inclosed in the body of stones, accept the following relation, which, in company with other students, I had from Mr. H—, our classical tutor at Daventry Academy, about the year 1770; a very ingenious gentleman, and observant of the curious in art and nature, and now living in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.

One day passing near a quarry in Daventry-field, while some men were raising flag-stone, used for building, mending the roads, &c. he saw them suddenly intent upon something on the ground, which induced him to go to make enquiry what it was that so fixed their attention. He found it was a toad of a very uncommon size, which they informed him had, to their great surprise, crawled out of a hollow place in the stone, or layer of stones, which they had just raised from a considerable depth below the surface of the field. The circumstance excited his curiosity so much that he minutely examined the cavity, which was just of sufficient size to contain it. There was a quantity of fine stone-dust at the bottom, which seemed, he said, to have been formed by the motion of the toad as it increased in bulk. The stone was quite close and solid; but, on careful search, he discovered a seam, which, he thought, indicated that there had formerly been a fissure, through which it was probable the spawn had been carried by water, and lodged in the cavity, where the toad had its bed; or possibly the toad itself, when young, might have passed through the fissure to its then inclosed lodgement. The creature, when released, evidently laboured under the pressure of the external air, and soon expired.

S. S. Toms.



*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I TRUST it will not be long before a second edition is called for, of that truly valuable and interesting publication, Dr. Aikin's *Life of the ADMIRABLE HOWARD*. In the mean time, I beg leave to commit to your *Monthly Repository* the following particulars, relative to a character whose ardent philanthropy has justly placed him in the first rank of those worthies, celebrated as the benefactors of mankind. In the winter preceding the close of the American war, this exalted man visited Shrewsbury, where at that time the crews of several Dutch privateers were confined, as prisoners of war. Upon inspecting their prison, he found these men suffering severely in extreme cold weather, for want of comfortable clothing. My having at that time the conduct of a subscription set on foot for their relief, procured me the honour of a visit from Mr. Howard, whose spirited interposition removed some difficulties that occurred, respecting access to the prison, for the purpose of distributing the clothing provided. His humanity was not of that spurious kind which evaporates in sentimental emotions. With that consistency that marked his character, he requested that he might be allowed to deposit ten guineas in aid of the subscription for the relief of these prisoners, and that if a second collection was found wanting, I would apply to him again. Among those men to whom his liberality was thus extended, was an individual of a very singular character for a common sailor. He was extremely tender and attentive to those of his fellow captives who were ill; sat up with them, administered their medicines, prayed by them, and in a very rational manner performed the office of a spiritual-physician. It will not be thought surprising, that Mr. Howard should be much struck with the conduct and conversation of such a—kindred soul; nor that he should feel a particular inclination to administer to his comfort during his temporary confinement. And the manner in which he did this, furnished a striking trait of that minute and delicate attention, which, to the feeling mind, is even more valuable than the relief itself. The modest prisoner, in answer to his enquiries, told him, that when the necessities of his fellow-sufferers were provided for, he should feel no want, nor regret the deprivation of those little indulgen-

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cies he could not expect in his present situation.

Mr. Howard, however, at length drew from him, that when he was at home, his greatest enjoyment was to partake of a comfortable dish of tea with his wife and children. About a week after this visit, I received a letter from Mr. Howard, to inform me that he had consigned a small parcel to my care, which he requested I would deliver to this prisoner. That parcel contained a small sugar-loaf, a pound of tea; and, that nothing might be wanting, a tin tea-kettle, with the other necessary apparatus.

But my principal object in this communication, is to do away a most absurd and groundless calumny, which the pen of malice has attempted to fasten upon this excellent man:—He has been accused of churlish ill-nature to his family, and particularly of wanton severity to his only son. Introduced to him in the favourable light of an almoner to these poor prisoners, I was honoured with a peculiar manifestation of attachment; and, in the course of an evening's conversation (which I shall never forget) he entered into a detail of that part of his history, which included the circumstances that led him to that pursuit which he never afterwards abandoned; but persevered in, with godlike ardour, to the last period of his glorious career. He informed me, that it was the death of a wife, whom he tenderly loved—and when he told me this, his gushing tears manifested the pang which the recollection gave him—that induced him to devote himself so entirely to this employment as a relief under so severe a domestic affliction. He said, she had left him a son, whom he tenderly loved, as the only remaining pledge of her affection; and who was farther endeared to him by his personal resemblance to the amiable companion he had lost. He spoke of this son with an ardour of parental affection, opposite in the extreme to that cold, unfeeling severity, of which he has been most falsely and most foully accused. It was in these moments of unreserved confidence, that the soul of Howard shone forth in all her native lustre. To have seen him at such a season, and to have heard him on such a subject, would have convinced the most incredulous, that this calumny is the offspring of that detestable malignity, which delights in traducing the noblest characters, and degrading human nature itself, as unequal to those exalted feelings, and

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and that disinterested benevolence, which such groveling wretches are incapable of comprehending, or of duly appreciating. Let me be permitted to add, that such unreserved intercourse with such men, furnishes one of the purest and most sublime pleasures it is possible for a rational being, in the present state of his existence, to enjoy. It elevates and ennobles the mind, and affords a delightful glimpse of the supreme felicity that state must afford, where all the worthy and the good shall associate together for ever.

If this testimony be deemed incompetent to repel the infamous charge brought against Mr. Howard, I have to subjoin a corroboration that must silence calumny itself. I have been authorized, and indeed requested, to transmit the following particulars, by Dr. R. Darwin, who pursued his medical studies in the university of Edinburgh, at the same time that Mr. John Howard was placed there, and lived with him in the house of the eminent Dr. Blacklock.

This unfortunate young man was very nervous and hypochondriac, and occasionally discovered striking symptoms of that mental derangement, which afterwards became an unremitting and incurable disease. These natural causes probably operated in disposing young Howard, though he often manifested a good heart, to employ himself in discovering and playing upon the foibles of those about him, to a degree that rendered his society very unpleasant. But, whatever was the prevailing disposition of the moment, if the name of his father was mentioned, he never failed to manifest the strongest degree of filial affection, and spoke of him with that exultation, which manifested the pride he took in his descent. Any encomium upon his father operated with much greater force upon his mind than any other subject whatever. And, on the other hand, when those whom he had provoked, wished to irritate him, they could not do it so effectually by any other means as by throwing out reflections on his father. To Dr. R. Darwin, in the moments of unreserved confidence, he always spoke with gratitude of his father's uniformly kind treatment of him; sometimes adding, by way of illustration, that though in many respects, the disposition of the father and son were different, though he did not like to live in the same abstemious way which his father had accustomed himself to, and which, indeed, the young man's nervous habit of body must have

rendered uncomfortable to him; yet "*his father always allowed him to live as he chose.*" This difference of disposition might, however, make it not so agreeable to a young gentleman of his age to reside much with his father (if the pursuits of the latter had rendered that practicable) without implying the least estrangement of affection: but the following circumstance is decisive of the point in question. At the time young Mr. Howard was nearly of age, he and Dr. R. Darwin, dined together with a lady who was a friend of the family. She lamented the expence of what she was pleased to call his father's extravagant, though amiable eccentricities: said, that charity began at home, and that his father's pursuits might ultimately ruin his family. She hoped, therefore, that when he came of age, if any of the property was settled, he would not join to cut off the entail. The young gentleman, with great warmth and indignation, replied, that he would with delight cut off the last shilling; as the only credit he had in life was derived from his being the offspring of such a parent; adding, "what good can I do with money, which will bear any comparison with the good he has done?" After leaving the room, he observed, with great indignation, to his friend, who had been present at this conversation—"See, this d—d old b—ch, who calls herself the friend of my father, wishes me to embarrass him!" and again repeated, with great warmth, and a degree of enthusiasm—"What good could I possibly do, compared with that which has been effected by my parent?" Such was the uniform tenor of Mr. John Howard's conduct and conversation respecting his father, during the whole time Dr. R. Darwin lived with him.

And now, may I not ask, whether it be possible to reconcile so much sensibility of temper, such an extraordinary degree of affection as was thus manifested for each other, both by father and son, and the voluntary confidential declaration of the latter to his bosom friends, that "*his father always suffered him to live as he chose;*" with that accusation of morose unrelenting severity, which, without any proof, has been advanced against the excellent Mr. Howard?

That it may not be insinuated any part of these communications are anonymous, and therefore not entitled to credit, I beg leave to subscribe my name,

Shrewsbury,  
October 23, 1797.

I. WOOD.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN proportion to the degree of refinement that any nation arrives at, so are those arts and sciences cultivated or neglected which are properly termed liberal. Music is surely not an inconsiderable one; and, if allowed to speak with the enthusiasm of a professional man, I would say it is not only the first upon earth, but heavenly!—To conceal then what I conceive to be an essential discovery, would be inconsistent with the love I bear the science.

From these considerations, I hope this address will not be deemed presumptuous. Nothing in this way, yet produced, has met with universal adoption by the *born* performers, although the correction of defects in this noble instrument, has employed for ages some of the first musicians and mathematicians of different nations. Every other musical instrument has been fostered, from its first rude state, to perfection; but the *born* and trumpet still remain in the cradle of childhood.

The practice and study of more than forty years have determined and enabled me to lay before you the result; an improvement in which I have adhered strictly to, the three grand principles, NATIVE TONE—TUNE—and PERFORMING CELERITY; for, although the *born* possesses some valuable sounds, yet it is a truth to be deplored, that it inherits naturally no more than three progressive diatonic notes in tune, and but one chromatic. The plan I now present, gives you the eight diatonics, with all the intermediate chromatics in the upper octave, even to the comma distinction of the sharp fifth and the flat sixth.

To the second octave are added the flat third—the sharp fourth—the natural sixth and seventh; so that now we are not confined to the original progressive *ibree*, but are in the possession of eleven progressive diatonic sounds; the performer is also enabled to play in the minor mode as well as the major, in the key of the horn, and in the fifth of that key; and is likewise in the possession of many other valuable advantages arising from this system.

To the lower or base octave, some little assistance is given to the natural and sharp fourth, and the natural seventh.

The INVENTION is a round tin tube with a conical bell cemented to it, which being occasionally shifted or slid into the

bell of the horn, more or less, flattens in general the sound above it; the bell tube, at the same time, presents the tone in its perfect, full, and natural state. Were I to pay forty years more attention to the subject, I am confident that I should not produce a better principle.

The tin tube must be just two inches in its diameter, at top and bottom; the tube, indeed, varies in its length according to the key the horn is tuned in; but the conical bell, which is cemented to each tube, must be always of the same dimensions, which are as follow:—The bottom of the bell two inches; the top of the bell three inches and seven-eighths; and the length six inches and five-eighths: the *comma* (for so I wish to call it) is made of common sheet tin, lap soldered.

#### FORM OF THE COMMA.



#### THE LENGTH OF THE TUBES:

For the B flat horn	-	10 inches
For the C and D horns	-	8 inches 3-8ths
For the E flat and E sharp horns	-	6 inches and a half
For the F. horn	-	5 inches
For the G & A horn	-	4 inches, a quarter, and sixteenth.

These *Commas* are so tuned, that when the performer can execute with one, he then can with the other four, their application to the horn bell being alike in all.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR HOLDING THE COMMA.

Hold the *comma* by the mouth of the bell, the hand forming an arch over it; so that if any one of the artificial notes in the second octave should be occasionally too sharp, the comma hand being flattened upon the bell, will make it in tune.

Rest the *comma* within the bell of the horn, for the better convenience of sliding it in or out.

The trumpet being upon the same imperfect scale with the *born*, its native defects may be remedied upon the same principle; if that instrument were made horn fashion, for the trumpet bell to receive the *comma*, the difference will then be only in its shape, the tone will remain the same.

I am, sir, your humble servant,  
Bath. Aug. BENJAMIN MILLGROVE.

10, 1797.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**W**HENEVER I have the curiosity to look into books which treat of the antiquities of *India*, I am surprised what a close affinity is to be discovered between the theology and original language of that part of the world, and the bardic system and language of *Wales*. This has made me very anxious for the acquaintance of a scholar in the Sanscrit, and I have hitherto been unsuccessful; but perhaps, sir, there may be amongst the readers of your Magazine, some one capable for communicating many curious illustrations upon the subject. The following comparison is made of notes which I took in reading Sir W. Jones's Translation of the Laws of *Menu*, and are offered to your notice, as a specimen of the affinity which I have mentioned.

*Laws of Menu.*

*Menu* supposed to be the same with the *Mneues* of Egypt, and the *Minos* of Greece. Preface, p. viii. *Menu* with his divine bull: *Apis* and *Mneues* both representations of some personage: *Minos* under the emblem of the *Minotaur*: The bull *Mneues*, the first lawgiver. p. ix. The etymology of *Menu* from the root *Men*, to understand; also intelligent. It has also an affinity with *Menes*, *mens*, and *mind*. P. x.

The first *Menu* supposed to be *Adam*: *Brahma* taught his laws to *Menu* in 100,000 verses. P. xi.

The 100,000 verses containing the laws, were arranged under 24 heads. P. xii.

*Minotaur*, *Minotaurus*.

Oblation to be made, accompanied with the three mighty words, *Earth*, *Sky*, *Heaven*. P. 300. *Nared*, the sage among gods. P. xii.

*Nara*, the spirit of God: *Ayana*, place of motion. The Deity is thence named *Narayana*, moving on the waters. P. 2.

*Antara*, a period of the reign of each *Menu*. P. 9.

*Menwantara*, the reign of *Menu*. P. 11.

*Agni*, regent of fire, p. 62.

*Indra*, regent of the atmosphere.

*Viasya*: Let the *Vaisya* be always attentive to agriculture. P. 287.

*Gandharvas*, aerial musicians.

*Gaur*, a name for Bengal. P. 12.

*Huta*, that is offered, a name given to the sacraments.

*The Welsh.*

The Welsh have preserved the names of a few mythological personages; and amongst these *Menu* is one. In one of the Triades, we have *Menu* the son of the Three Utterances, or *Cries*, as one of the three persons having the power of fascination and of becoming invisible. In another Triad, *Menu* is one of the three chief magicians. In another, *Menu*, the son of the Three Cries, is reckoned one who had the power of illusion. The word *Menu* has the same abstract meaning in the Welsh as is given to the Indian name—the power of intellect; and from the same root is derived *Menya*, or *Emenya*, the brain.

Once there was only the good muse, which Adam had originally from heaven. *Bardism*.

The 24 metrical canons embrace all the possible varieties of metres.

*Menu-taru*, the bull *Menu*, or the bull intellect. *Menu*, the son of the Three loud Utterances.

*Nar*, a supreme; plural *Narex*; *Nared*, a supreme state.

*Nara*, efflux of the Supreme: *Au*, to go, to move; *auan*, moving; *auanai*, that moves. "Bid euain allud," let the stranger be in motion. Ll. Hen.

*Antur*, *antura*, a going onward, a venture.

*Menu-antura*, the venturing onward, course, or sway of *Menu*, or intellect.

*Egni*, ardency, energy.

*Hin*, the atmosphere, the weather; *Hindra*, the state, or sway of the weather.

Bid i *vaesai* ovalu yn wasted am drin tir. Let the fieldman be taking care continually of agriculture.

*Gwynioarweis* youths of the wind music: *Gwynioarweis*, wind music.

*Gwyr* (gower in the English orthography) land jutting into the sea, a peninsula: *Bengal*, the fair high land, or head land.

*Huta*, *huda*, an offer; also the imperative of the verb, take thou. *Gwell un huta na dau azaw*. One offer is better than two promises. *Adage*.

This comparison might be extended to a great length; but I am induced to conclude, lest it should not appear sufficiently interesting.

Nov. 6.

I remain, sir, yours, &c.

MEIRION.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
VARIOUS circumstances of late years have led me to observe the extreme ignorance of people in general, not excepting a very great part of the academics, on the Constitution of the Universities. You would imagine, from their conversation, that these learned bodies were indebted solely to the crown for their existence, and were dependent upon it for their support. But the fact is, that they did not owe their existence at all to the crown; and their present dependence upon it is an adventitious circumstance, in the university of Cambridge, proceeding partly from artifice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and partly from the corrupt state in these times, of public and private principle.

The universities took their rise from the independent schools of learned men: by degrees, they were patronized by individuals of various descriptions, kings, noblemen, prelates, citizens; and to the latter class of men they are, perhaps, indebted for as much of their emoluments as to either of the former classes. The more independent they were of the court, the greater was, in all times, their consequence; and the dignities of chancellor, steward, &c. were then accepted as marks of the most honourable distinction, by the highest personages in the state.

Queen Elizabeth was zealous at all times for the glory of her country; but she had very imperfect views of the liberty of the subject. She saw, with a jealous eye, the consequence of the literary republic, but knew that it might be made an excellent engine of state. With this view, she gave them a new code of laws, which she had no right to do, and curtailed the power of the senate, by making every proposition pass through the hands of a select committee, before it could be submitted to the body at large. Each member also of this committee, six in number, had a negative upon every question. Thus it was easy for the court to prevent any new law being made, or any old law rescinded, without its concurrence.

This infringement of their rights was loudly exclaimed against by the independent members of the senate in those days; but the power of Queen Elizabeth was too great to be resisted; and to this base and unfortunate proceeding in her reign, may be dated the want of energy apparent in academical proceedings. Had the senate been left to itself,

there would have been made gradual improvements in the studies, manners, and discipline of the place. Its wishes are now checked by a foreign power, incapable of judging, and unwilling to promote, what is the true interest of literature.

Queen Elizabeth would not do things by halves. She was resolved to keep the body in complete subjection to her, and for this purpose, it was necessary that the chief men in the place should always be brought within the view of the court. She increased the power of the heads of colleges, and the whole plan is now completely developed. An individual member of the university, if independent of the court, cannot be of consequence: whatever he proposes will be checked by the committee; and if, by means of his college, he become a head, the minister secures him by preferment. It is curious that, in these times, they think the degree of doctor necessary to the dignity of a head, and yet so strange is the modern conception of literature, these heads are generally exempted from the performance of those exercises which would discover their qualifications.

From these causes, it is in vain to expect that the reward of real merit should be preferment, or that the body should be capable of great exertions in literature and science. Yet, unfavourable as the university now appears to be to real merit, there is no reason why any opportunity should be lost of rewarding it. There are still several offices in the gift of the body at large; and, in such cases, when the court does not interfere, the best members of the body might be brought forward to public notice. The constitution of the colleges is very good in this respect: the electors in these bodies are bound upon oath, by their founders, to elect men of merit only into their scholarships, fellowships, and masterships, without regard to partiality, kindred, affection or enmity. The same principle, if adopted by the body, would give consequence to itself, and to the objects of its choice. But I hear electors frequently saying; 'the office is of no consequence; any body may do the business of it.' Thus I have heard men speak of the office of Esquire Bedel, not considering that the place was once occupied by the present bishop of London, and that, by the original institution of this office, a considerable degree of scholarship was thought requisite for the discharge of the duties annexed to it. To  
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this officer is assigned the examination of the candidates for the degree of master of arts in the Greek of Aristotle.

Of other officers I might speak in the same manner, and as the real consequence of a place depends not so much on the fineness of the buildings as on the merit of the persons most conspicuous in them, every master of arts should be cautious of giving his vote from private views; for, as a member of the Literary Republic, he is bound to distinguish only men of literature and science.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

Bent. Col.

ACADEMICUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE mistakes committed by men eminent for the brilliancy of their talents or the depth of their erudition, often enable us to judge with some degree of precision, how far the knowledge of their cotemporaries extended. The great controversy about the king's supremacy now sleeps in well merited oblivion; but the arguments of some of the doughty polemics are handed down from one orthodox generation to another; and though their fallacy has been a thousand times detected and exposed, yet they are still urged with success against the feeble efforts of reason, in the weak and ignorant.

The progress of metaphysical enquiry in the reign of Henry VIII may, perhaps, be ascertained by an argument used by the great Sir Thomas More, against the sleep of the soul. His words are, "What shall he care how long he live in sinne that beleueth Luther, that shall, after this life, feele neyther good nor euil until the day of dome?" Sir Thomas is supposed to have been intimately acquainted with all the polemical writers of his time, and if he could fall into so great an error, respecting the nature of sleep, as to suppose, in the sleeper, a consciousness of the duration of his sleep, we may justly conclude, that the ideas of his cotemporaries on this subject were nearly on a level with his own. The ingenious writer who entertained the christian world with the story of the Seven Sleepers, appears to have possessed far more correct ideas of the nature of sleep than the more enlightened apologist for papal authority, yet the gross darkness which must unquestionably have prevailed on metaphysical subjects, when miracles were of daily fabrication, forbids us to form any other opinion on

his accuracy in this respect, than that the truth lay in his way, and he found it, without knowing its relative importance; and that the philosophic chancellor, amidst all his learning, overlooked a fact almost as obvious as his own existence.

Hackney,

W. W.

Nov. 4, 1797.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I Reside in a part of the kingdom which has never yet experienced the benefits resulting from the establishment of BOOK CLUBS. Generally speaking, therefore, we are, in this county, in a state of mental darkness, resembling rather the ages of monkish superstition, than a period which is deservedly called enlightened.

The observations of your intelligent Glasgow correspondent have made a very forcible impression upon me, and some other readers of your admirable miscellany, in my neighbourhood; and we have accordingly resolved to institute a small Book Society among ourselves. It will, at first, not consist of more than eight members, at a subscription of two shillings each per month; we have, however, little doubt but, in a few months, we shall have formed a numerous and opulent society. We propose, that the number of our members shall, on no account, exceed twenty; and that as soon as a greater number evinces a disposition to join us, a new society, on a similar plan, shall be instantly formed.

I am told that some labouring mechanics, who have derived their ideas from the same source, are also forming a society in this town, with a subscription of one shilling per month. It is my devout wish, that the idea may spread through every parish in the island.

I need not inform you, Mr. Editor, that the Monthly Magazine forms a part of our permanent establishment, and while it continues to be conducted as it now is, there is little doubt but it will be equally adopted by every similar society.

Lincolnshire,

I am,

Nov. 10, 1797.

Respectfully your's,

S. T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WHAT is the best method of studying the art of English versification; and what books are there to be had, at a moderate expence, which are useful in the study?

L.

To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading over the critique in the BRITISH CRITIC on the *Metronariston*, I was struck with the manifest want of candour towards its author, as well as the manifest ignorance of the critic, on the main object of the work. Whether it is justifiable in any anonymous writers to vent their spleen upon a work, and then name to the public the man whom they suppose to be its author, I shall not now trouble myself to determine. The Doctor, whom they have mentioned, is well known in a circle of literary men, and is esteemed for talents, which might have saved him from the wanton attacks of the Reverend Editors of the British Critic. I know enough of him and the editors to form a tolerably good estimate of their comparative merits; but comparisons are odious, and I shall only observe here, that whatever may be the defects of the Doctor's language, style, and composition, he had advantages on the subject of his work out of the reach of the Reverend Editors, and was capable of forming an opinion, which, from their prejudice and want of taste only, appeared erroneous.

The Doctor has travelled much, has seen much good company, and has compared together the pronunciation of different countries. The Reverend Editors have had a tolerable education at home, were brought up in our barbarous mode of pronouncing the learned languages, and, because their ears have been perverted, can see no difference between reading a verse contrary to all rules, and reading it exactly in the manner of the ancients. Let two people read a speech of Shakspeare, the one with a broad Yorkshire accent, the other more agreeably to refined ears, without doubt we should prefer the reading of the latter; but should the Yorkshire-man, to the badness of his accent add every other fault of bad reading, we should surely think it of some advantage to give him a taste for true poetry, by teaching him the nature of verse, and correcting egregious faults, though we could not entirely extirpate the bad effects of his dialect.

The English nation is in the situation of the honest Yorkshireman. We cannot speak Latin *nella bocca Romana*; but we can, if we please, read verse like verse, and make some difference between a love song and a sermon. The Reverend Editors, and many, probably, of your

readers, have never tried the Sapphic and Alcaic measures upon true principles; nor, unless they have been accustomed to observe the modulation of verse in the modern, can they have much idea of its harmony in the ancient languages. Yet there was that harmony in the latter; and, if we affect to be sensible of it—as I have frequently been in company when very learned men have spoken in raptures on the occasion—if we affect to be sensible of it, when a false pronunciation mars the metre, surely we lose ourselves in gross affectation, or are strangely misled by the early prejudices of our education.

You will think it odd, that I was led to these thoughts by a language which certainly is not very harmonious: yet, if in this language it is necessary to pay some attention to the metre, how much more must it be so, in a language capable of creating to ears of taste so much greater pleasure? Thus if we take a line in Virgil,

Alba ligustra cādunt vaccini a nigra leguntur,  
and read it, as it is done in the great schools, making the *a* in *cādunt* long, and the *u* short, surely we lose the beauty of the verse. Let us see how this is rendered in the German:

Weisser liguster verwekt die dunkle vaccinie  
pflücht man.

In the latter case we take care that our dactyls and spondees should properly appear; and should be shocked at making such a gross mistake in heroic measure, as our Latin readers do, by admitting the two trochees *gūstrā cādunt* into their verse.

A few more instances may amuse those of your readers who have not seen the heroic measure of the Germans. I have marked the false quantities, which the boys are taught to make by their masters in the great schools:

Lac mihi non æstate novūm non frigore desit.  
Frische milch ist im sommer bei mir und im  
froste nicht sparfam.

Pan primus calamos cerā conjungere plures.  
Pan hat zuerst rohrpfeifen mit wacks an einander  
zu fügen.

Ecce ferunt nymphae calathis tibi candida Nais.  
Lilien schau in körbe gedrängt die weisse najade.  
Florentem cytisum sequitur lasciva puella.  
Blumige cytisus stauden verfolgt die wählige  
ziege.

Ω γερων η μεγαλη δη σε ντοι λειρησει μεχηλια.  
Wahrleich, o greis, sehr hart umdrängen dich  
jungere männer.

Εδοξαι, ει η, εραυ δοξυ μαινιλαι τι παλαμηνον.  
Lern, ob mir selber vielleicht auch wüte der  
speer in den händen.

Now, if the boy makes the false quantities

tities I have marked in the above verses, no notice will be taken ; but, should he unfortunately make the false quantity not as the master likes, a flogging is the consequence. Thus, let him read the verse :

ἰσθῆμει σθενηςλος τε καὶ ευρυμεδων αγαπηνηρ,  
what an exclamation will be made by the master. “ἰσθῆμει, who ever heard of such a word ? ἰσθῆμει, indeed ! ἰσθῆμει, you fool ! Here, take him up ! take him up !” Yet moderate your rage, good master : ἰσθῆμει is not a bit worse than your *fērūt*, and *nōvūm*, and *nymphaë*, and ten thousand other words, which you trochaize, to the destruction of all taste and metre.

Two men of merit in their respective lines, Dr. Cooke, the late provost of King's College, and Mr. Burke, the orator, were sometimes in company together ; the former was well acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages, the latter could read them best through the medium of a French translation. The word *veſtigal* was upon some occasion used by the latter. The orator's memory was faulty, and he pronounced the word with a false quantity *veſtigal*. They who knew the provost can alone conceive his triumph : *veſtigal ! i* as long as my arm, as long as your *tates*. The poor orator is said to have been so confounded, that he did not venture upon a Latin quotation for a year after. Poor orator ! poor provost ! for this one word, rightly corrected, how many thousands did you both agree to pronounce without any regard to quantity.

Strange, however, is the force of custom, and though I follow the Metron-triston in private, yet, if I were again to address a learned audience, I should do it, I think, in as bad Latin, and with as bad a pronunciation, as any of the masters of Eton or Westminster. Your's,

Nov. 3, 1793.

MODULATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FEW years ago, Dr. A. Fothergill collected many instances of uncommon longevity, in addition to those which had been given by Mr. Whitehurst, in his “Enquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth,” and communicated the same, with some general observations on longevity, to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. He did not, however, produce accounts of more than fifty persons exceeding *one hundred* years of age, though, if the public prints and periodical publications, from

which many of his instances are taken, are held to be sufficient authority, the list might easily have been greatly enlarged. I have, at different times, collected accounts of this kind, which, at present, form a list of 107 persons, who are recorded to have died at the age of *one hundred and twenty* years and upwards ; and though such great ages may appear too far beyond the usual term of life to afford many useful inferences, they are not unworthy of some attention, particularly as they appear to confirm the observations of others upon this subject. It is difficult, and in many cases impossible, to ascertain the truth of accounts of this nature, and it must be allowed very probable that some instances are exaggerated ; but I believe the majority of those I have selected are not very erroneous, and there can be little reason to doubt that the age of every individual in the list, at least considerably exceeded a century. Of these 107 persons, two attained the age of 150 years, three to 152, one to 154, one to 169, and one is said to have lived to upwards of 175 : the consideration of such examples of great longevity has induced Dr. Hufeland, in his work lately published, on the Art of prolonging Human Life, to set down the possible duration of life at 200 years.

That longevity depends principally on conformity of conduct to the laws of nature, appears an indisputable fact ; but from all the observations that have been made, it likewise appears, that there are other circumstances which have considerable influence ; of these, perhaps the most certain, is descent from long-lived ancestors. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, observes, that he has not found a single instance of a person who had lived to be 80 years old, of whom this was not the case, and the accounts I have met with strongly confirm this observation. The climate of some countries has also been supposed to be more favourable to longevity than others ; thus Mr. Whitehurst asserted that Englishmen in general were longer lived than North Americans, and Mr. W. Barton has since endeavoured to prove the contrary ; of these two opinions, the above accounts would appear in favour of the former, no less than 78 persons out of the 107 being inhabitants of Great Britain or Ireland ; but whatever inferences of this kind national partiality may attempt to support, more extensive observations will, in general, confirm the conclusion ; that although longevity evidently prevails more in certain districts than in others, and



and those regions which lie within the temperate zones, are best adapted to promote long life; yet it is by no means confined to any particular nation or climate. Crowded cities, and swampy situations, are, however, well known to be unfavourable to longevity in any country.

Of the 107 instances of great longevity, only thirty are females, which is quite contrary to what might have been expected from the general opinion of males being more short-lived than females. In 1763, there were found in Sweden 988 females above 90 years of age, and only 527 males; and in almost every place where accounts have been taken, the number of females in the advanced stages of life has been found considerably greater than that of males: this difference in the duration of life between males and females has appeared great enough to induce the most able writer on the subject of Life Annuities, to calculate separate tables of the value of male and female lives, in which the latter uniformly are found to exceed the former; this writer also states his opinion that the circumstance of males being more short-lived than females, though arising partly from the peculiar hazards to which men are subject, "is owing principally to some particular delicacy in the male constitution, which renders it less durable." I am not inclined to doubt the truth of an opinion which appears warranted by numerous and unexceptionable facts; but it is difficult to account for more instances of great longevity being found among males, when it appears that in the latter stages of the usual term of life, the expectation of males is less than that of females.—At some future opportunity I may probably trouble you with farther remarks on this subject.

Oct. 13, 1797.

I. I. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN any collection of objects or of ideas becomes very numerous, it seems the common practice of mankind to divide them by some species of classification, in order to assist the memory, and to prevent confusion. By degrees, the arrangement into classes, genera, and species, has been adopted with great advantage in many different branches of science.

But it sometimes happens, that this classification is delayed, till the prejudices in favour of the old denominations have obtained such power over the public mind, that either from indolence or long

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habit, all appear averse to the introduction of new terms in their vocabulary. Even those whose nicer habits of discrimination would make them wish to express, by appropriate terms, the distinctions which they feel to be just, are often, from the dread of being accused of pedantry and affectation, induced to relinquish their claim to accuracy of language, and are content to think with the wise and talk with the vulgar. In persons of superior abilities, who mix much with the world, this compromise in trivial matters is often prudent, sometimes good-natured, and always polite. A man may speak of an acquaintance under the general denomination of a gentleman, without classing him under the order of pedants, or genus of coxcombs, to whom he may belong.—But what in trivial instances, is prudence, or politeness, in other circumstances becomes indolence and weakness; and persons of real good sense, who wish well to the happiness of mankind, will never, even in common conversation, willingly suffer false ideas to be circulated by inaccurate language. A word, or a name, frequently operates most powerfully upon the ignorant; and whatever ideas they were originally taught to connect with that name continue to govern them through life. It is to them a sufficient intellectual exertion to divide their moral ideas grossly into good and bad; and it is in vain to expect that they may be excited to alter an arrangement which has so long appeared to them perfect. No explanations can make them comprehend, that circumstances modify our notions of bad and good, and that time may change the associations of our ideas, and may vary the original meaning of words. These people, who adhere so pertinaciously to their own vocabulary, are equally obstinate in support of the prudential maxims, which they frame out of terms thus erroneously defined.

For instance, in education, it was some years ago an established maxim, that "Novels were bad things for young people." The name novel was at this time given to productions very different from those which it at present comprehends. The objections to stories of intrigues, improbable adventures, and all the trash of a circulating library, are undoubtedly just; but surely it is not wise to extend the same censure to a class of books, which, though they bear the name of novels, have nothing in common with those pernicious productions. Is it not an inaccuracy in language to class the

Z z

moral

moral works of Fielding, and Richardson, and Moore, and Burney, &c. &c. and wretched performances, which disgrace our public libraries, under the same general denomination of novels?

Those who are not guided merely by names, judge for themselves of the merit of a book, whether it be called a novel, a history, or a sermon; but there are many who think it virtuous to abstain from novel reading. No matter how much good sense, wit, reasoning, or morality, a work may claim which bears this proscribed title, and who repeat, with self-complacent emphasis, "I never read novels.—I dare say the book may have a vast deal of merit; but it's a novel, and I make it a rule never to read novels."—With the same sagacious antipathy, they consider the whole race of *novel-writers*. If you were to ask one of these liberal critics, whether they did not think Dr. Moore a fine writer? they would probably answer your question by another question: Is not he a novel-writer?

Those who know how far it is in the power of the weak to work upon the strongest minds, those who know how much the self-approbation of individuals is at the mercy of combined numbers, will not be surprised, that this absurd prejudice has operated to deter men of superior abilities from this species of writing, merely by the dread of an opprobrious epithet. Women, who are far more dependent upon the opinion of others than men either are, or ought to be, have doubtless been still more restrained from the exertion of their talents by this harsh, indiscriminate prejudice against the writer of a novel. A woman who has sense enough to make a fair estimate of her own interests and happiness, will be prudently inclined to sacrifice the hope of fame, to avoid the possibility of odium.

To obviate these difficulties, we must evade, without attempting to conquer the prepossessions of those who will not, or who cannot, reason. Instead of wearying ourselves with attempting to demonstrate to those who have the *novelophobia*, that their antipathy is not rational, we had better change the name which excites their horror.

The ingenious critic, who had reviewed Camilla, in the Monthly Review for October, 1796, hints at a classification of novels into the humorous—the pathetic—and the romantic. There are many more varieties, and a few more distinct species;—the historic romance, in which there is a mixture of truth and fable, of

novel and history, is a distinct species. We need not, at present, investigate the merits of these compositions; but we may remark that their ambiguous pretensions seem to arise from some faint hope, that, by their mixture of historical names and facts, they may escape the ignominy of being classed amongst mere novels.

The *bobgoblin-romance*, is a name, which might, perhaps, properly distinguish those terrible stories with which the public have lately been entertained, where we have sorcerers, and magical delusions, and skeletons, and apparitions of all sorts and sizes, and midnight voices, and *petits talons*, and echoing footsteps, and haunted castles, and long passages, that lead to nothing. The innumerable imitations of writers of genius, who have succeeded in the terrible, are fair game for ridicule; but we do not mean to exclude some German romances—the fragment of *Sir Bertram*, was, perhaps, in England the first and best in this style—some parts of Mrs. Radcliffe's romances, and the late romance called the "*Monk*," which stands high upon this list.

We only hope that the high stimulus of terror may not be used so much as to exhaust the sensibility of the public mind; and that this "second childishness" of taste will no longer be indulged by writers of superior talents, who would probably excel in a much higher style of composition.

The highest species of romance is surely that which, at once, exhibits just views of human nature and of real life, which mingles reasoning and philosophy, with strokes of humour, that play upon the fancy, and with pathos, which touches the heart. Who can withhold applause from *Zeluco*, which Gibbon justly calls, "*the first philosophical romance of the present age*?"

Marianne is distinctly a philosophical romance: Cervantes and le Sage have mixed such a predominant portion of humour with their philosophy, that it is concealed from superficial observers; and though *Gil Blas* and *Don Quixotte* may with justice be ranked amongst philosophical romances, the general voice would perhaps class them with the humorous.

Clarissa and Grandison, though Richardson has traced in them the human passions with the most consummate skill, might belong, with propriety, either to the philosophical or to the pathetic class of novels; but Fielding and Smollett, would, at once, claim their places amongst the humorous. Voltaire — Marmontel — Crebillon



—Crebillon—and Sterne, may be philosophical, but they certainly are not moral romances.

To class the works of real genius in this branch of literature, would require much critical discrimination, and might be not only entertaining but instructive; but the design of this communication is merely to turn the attention of the ingenious upon the impropriety of using indiscriminately the name of Novel, for books of such various and contradictory descriptions. Might not a voluntary union of writers rectify this error, and thus give a new spring to the activity of those who wish to convey instruction with amusement, and who may insensibly have more influence upon the public taste, opinion, and morality, than any of those authors, who, as Voltaire says, are permitted "*d'ennuyer en moralités d'ici jusqu'à Constantinople*?"

The dialogues in Zeluco, passages in the philosophical romances of Bage, Holcroft, and some others, have probably diffused more liberal, and more just moral ideas, than could, in the same space of time, have been inculcated upon the public by a thousand sermons, or by as many dry political disquisitions. Persons who would never undertake the perusal of a formidable folio, and who have, perhaps, modestly deceived themselves into the belief that they have not talents for abstract speculation, or close reasoning, are in works of this instructive and amusing description, made to feel and acknowledge their own powers. They insensibly form a comparison between their own reasoning and that of the characters whose conversations they read; thus, without the appearance of study, they acquire clear ideas, they feel their curiosity awakened, and their appetite for moral and political knowledge insensibly increase. Those who are afraid of philosophy, when she speaks in the language of the schools, are glad of her acquaintance, and proud of being able to converse with her, when she talks plain prose.

With respect to the choice of a title for these useful productions, there is still some difficulty. The name of philosophical romance, though it be a step removed from the idea of a novel, is not, perhaps, sufficiently distinct for our purpose: the word *romance* will affect the delicate associations of those who are afflicted with the *novellophobia*. It were to be wished that some perfectly new name could be devised for their satisfac-

tion.—Moral fiction is the best which, at present, occurs; but those who have the happy talent for coining new terms, and who have, at the same time, that authority in the literary world, which is necessary to make a word *current by proclamation*, might express the same idea in one general name. Some name which would quickly circulate in society, and which would rescue us from that barbarism in language, which is justly considered as a reproach by civilized nations—the barbarism of confounding dissimilar and incongruous ideas under one and the same word.

The savages whom Captain Cook visited at a small island, called Wateeco, were afraid to come near his cows and horses, nor did they form the least conception of their nature or use. But the sheep and goats, says Captain Cook, did not surpass the limits of their ideas, for they gave me to understand that they knew them to be *birds*—he adds "It will appear rather incredible, that human ignorance could ever make so strange a mistake; there not being the most distant similitude between a sheep or goat, and any winged animal.—But these people seemed to know nothing of the existence of any other land animal, except hogs, dogs, and birds. Our sheep and goats, they could see, were different creatures from the two first, and, therefore, they inferred that they must belong to the latter class, in which they knew that there is a considerable variety of species."

When those readers whose ideas extended no farther than to court-calendars, sermons, and novels, were first surprised by the appearance of such a book as Zeluco, they were in haste to convince us that they knew what to call it: it was clearly neither a court-calendar nor a sermon, therefore it must be a novel, of which species they knew, from experience, that there were great varieties. And are not *the Adventures of Sir Fenny Jassamy*, or *The Memoirs of the Hon. Miss Augustina St. Aubrey*, almost as much like Cecilia and Zeluco, as sheep and goats are like birds?

Nov. 1797.

E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a very important change has taken place in the affairs of the seven United Provinces, and as the great possessions of the Dutch in the East Indies have at all times excited the curiosity of foreign nations, especially as these jea-

lous people affect great secrecy in regard to their transactions in that quarter, I transmit to you, for your useful and entertaining publication, the following short account of the productions of the different Indian colonies subject to Holland \*, together with an abstract of the state of their India company, the whole of which has never before appeared in the English language.

London, Oct.

HISTORICUS.

14, 1797.

THE island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital, is the principal settlement of the Dutch in India, and the seat of government. Its chief production is pepper, which, for the most part, is procured on the west side of the island, in the kingdom of Bantam. Of this article, Bantam and Lampon deliver annually six millions of pounds, and this pepper, with that of Malabar, is considered as the best in India. The pepper of Palembang, of which a great quantity also is delivered to the India company, and that of Borrico, are not much esteemed. In consequence of a treaty, the king of Bantam receives for every 125 pounds of this production of his country, six rix-dollars, or 14 florins, eight stivers, Dutch money †.

Many believe that the white pepper is a species different from the black; but this is a mistake. All pepper is originally black; but, if it be covered with lime before it is fully dry, it loses its external husk, and becomes whitish.

The second chief production of Java is rice, which grows here in such abundance, that this island is called the Granary of the East. All the rest of the Dutch East India islands are destitute of this useful production, except Celebes, which, from its superfluity, supplies the colony of Amboyna. In the year 1767, the quantity of rice required for Batavia, Ceylon, and Banda, amounted to 700 larts, or twenty-one millions of pounds.

Sugar also is made in great abundance. In the year 1768, the kingdom of Jacatra alone produced thirteen millions of pounds. This sugar is sent to the West-Indies, to Surat, Malabar, and even

to Europe. The greater part of the sugar mills here belong to the Chinese.

The fourth production of Java is coffee; but the plantations of it are confined entirely to Cheribon and Jacatra. This plant was first introduced into the island in the years 1722 and 1723, by the governor-general Swaardekroon. So much encouragement has been given to the Javanese, to cultivate it, that, in the year 1768, the kingdom of Jacatra delivered to the company 4,465,500 pounds, for which they paid no more than three dollars and a half, or eight florins eight stivers \*, per picol, of 125 pounds.

The cotton cultivated in Java is a very important branch of trade to the company. It grows in great abundance in the higher parts of the country, and is spun by the inhabitants. On account of a great drought which took place in the year 1768, the kingdom of Jacatra could deliver only 133 picols, or 16,225 pounds; so that, according to an estimate of the inhabitants, the crop was short 1875 pounds.

Salt, brought chiefly from Rembang to Batavia, is another important branch of trade for the company, with the west coast of Sumatra.

Indigo, the greater part of which is sent to Europe, is likewise a production of Java.

A great quantity of timber for building is conveyed to Batavia, from the north-east coast of Java; but this is employed more for constructing ships and houses than as an article of trade. In this respect the island, perhaps, is of as much importance as it is valuable to the company by its other productions, which serve to support their trade, and by its furnishing the rest of their Indian colonies with provisions.

The Dutch colonies in India are divided into the east and west. Of those on the east from Batavia, Amboyna holds the front rank, and the neighbouring islands, with a part of Ceram, are under its government. The whole of the company's servants here are supposed to be about eight or nine hundred.

Cloves, the only production of the island, grow in such abundance, that the supreme government sometimes orders a great many of the trees to be plucked up by the roots, and the new planta-

\* Part of these colonies, Ceylon, Malacca, with some of the Spice Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope, are at present in the hands of the English.

† About 11. 7s. sterling; or two-pence half-penny per pound.

\* Somewhat more than 15s. 9d. sterling. It costs them no more than about three half-pence per pound.



tions to be confined to a certain number. In the year 1768, government prohibited planting till the whole number of clove trees producing fruit, which amounted then to 759,040, should be reduced to 550,000. In the year 1770, the company received 2,200,000 pounds of cloves, which cost them no more than five stivers per pound\*.

Banda, the second government in the east, consists of several small islands, the servants belonging to which are about as numerous as those of Amboyna. This place is so fortified by nature, that it has little to apprehend from an enemy. The coast is every where so steep, that it is almost impossible to find a landing place; and the navigation is so dangerous that ships dare scarcely approach it. The company's ships must be carried into the harbour by a number of small vessels. The productions consist of nutmegs and mace. A pound of the former costs the company one stiver one fourth; and a pound of the latter almost nine stivers.

The third government is Ternate, to which the island of Tidor belongs. They are both defended by a garrison of 700 men. In Ternate, all the spice trees have been rooted out, and no new ones dare be planted; yet it is of great importance for the protection of the Spice Islands, as, with five or six neighbouring isles, it forms, as it were, a key to them. These islands are called the Moluccas. The English attempted to form an establishment on a small island in this neighbourhood, named Sullok, but they abandoned it in the year 1706.

Macassar, on the island of Celebes, the fourth government, consists of a part of that island subject to the company, who are in alliance with the chief princes of the remaining part. The garrison is of the same strength as the former; and here and there forts have been built to prevent any insurrection; but the chief support of the company is the jealousy which they foment among the princes with whom they are in alliance, by which means the latter are prevented from falling upon the Dutch settlements with their united forces. This island furnishes slaves and rice, but its principal utility is, that it serves to protect the Moluccas and Spice Islands. On the island of Timor, which belongs partly to the Dutch and partly to the Portuguese, the company keep

some troops with a commandant. The case is the same at Banjarmassing, on the south side of the island of Borneo. The principal production there is pepper.

Malacca is the fifth government, and a place of great importance, on account of the passage through the straits of the same name to the eastern part of Asia. All ships going to China, Tonquin, Siam, and the Moluccas, must either pass here or through the straits of Sunda, and by a small force both might be easily blocked up. The garrison amounts to about 500 men.

The governor of the sixth government, on the north-east coast of Java, generally resides at Samarang, from which the company procure the greater part of their rice and timber for building. All the coast to Cheribon belongs to this government, and it is reckoned the most considerable of the whole.

To the seventh government, on the Coromandel coast, belongs, besides Negapatnam, all the factories along that coast, such as Palicol, Sadraspatnam, Jagernackpoeram and Bimilipatnam. The goods brought thence consists in all sorts of cotton cloth.

The eighth government is Ceylon, and Matura on the opposite coast belongs to it. This extensive island, since the peace made with the emperor of Candy in 1763, was entirely subject to the Dutch East-India company, as they were in possession of the whole coast and all harbours around it. The emperor was entirely confined to the inland parts of the country, and had no passage to the sea but over the territories of the company. This was all that the company gained by an extensive war, which cost them more than eight millions of florins\*. Until the above treaty, the Dutch ambassadors sent to the court of Candy, were obliged to appear before the emperor creeping on their knees; but it was then stipulated that, in future, they should be admitted standing.

The principal and almost only production of the island is cinnamon. Besides this, the company received annually a thousand rix-dollars from the pearl-fishery. Formerly the pearls were fished up in the Tutokore banks; but, at present, they are fished up on the Ceylon coast, from the banks of Manaar and Aripo. The oyster banks, however, are not always in a condition for fishing. For this reason, the council of Ceylon

\* About five-pence sterling. A stiver is equal to little more than a penny.

\* About 700,000l. sterling.

used to examine the oysters at the fishing season; and if they had attained to a sufficient size, the council permitted the fishery to be begun, and made known the number of vessels and men that might be employed. The number of the divers amounted, in general, to ninety-six. The governor received a certain sum per cent. on the profit.

The trade of the Dutch East India company in Bengal, which was confined to a very small district, was under the management of a director. Their jurisdiction was equally small at Surat, where they had only a warehouse for their goods. From Bengal they procured cotton cloth, salt-petre, and opium; and, from Surat, all kinds of cotton stuffs, &c.

The Dutch possessions on the Malabar coast, were under the direction of a commandant. Their principal production was pepper. Another commandant resides on the west coast of Sumatra, and the articles brought from thence are gold, camphor, and pepper. Bantam, which delivers most of its pepper to the company, has also a commandant. At Palembang, on the eastern coast of Sumatra, the company keep a resident, and procure from it pepper and tin. A resident is settled likewise at Cheribon, where the greater part of the Javanese coffee is landed.

One of the branches of India commerce most advantageous to the company, is that exclusive privilege (the Chinese excepted) which they have of trading to Japan. They are allowed the small island of Desima, near the city of Nangasaki, where they keep their goods; and the trade is under the management of a director, who, every two years, returns to Batavia. The expences of this factory amount annually to upwards of 100,000 florins †, of which the present to the emperor of Japan, makes fully one half. They send thither Dutch cloth, sugar, and other articles; and receive in return, camphor, copper in bars, porcelain, and lackered ware.

The company trade every year to China with four ships, which are sent directly from Europe. They touch at Batavia to take in a cargo of tin, which is sold in China with advantage; and, on their return, they run under the northern islands not far from the straits of Sunda, where they water, and do not

return to Batavia. The time of their sailing from Batavia to China is generally about the beginning of July.

By the many misfortunes which took place in the Dutch settlements, their late war with England, and the multiplied abuses which had long prevailed in the administration of their India affairs, the company, in the year 1790, were reduced to such a state of difficulty that they were obliged to pledge 250,000 pounds of cloves in their warehouses, in order to raise 500,000 florins \* for five years. The directors, about that time, reckoned the amount of their sales in Holland, with which it was necessary to defray the principal expences of the company, and even to support India, to be as follows:

	Amount of the Sales Florins.	Expences. Florins.
1786	17,719,027	23,279,369
1787	18,903,295	33,532,514
1788	17,418,860	20,717,167
1789	14,446,316	23,351,543
1790	14,421,050	26,004,765

The whole deficit, however, in the year 1786, was sixty-eight millions of florins; in 1788, seventy-six millions; and, in 1790, 96,110,526, which was divided in the following manner among the different chambers of Holland.

	Florins.
Amsterdam	56,228,031
Zealand -	14,901,567
Delft -	6,852,475
Rotterdam	3,567,810
Hoorn -	6,153,341
Enkhuysen	6,407,299

From this view of the income and expenditure of the company, which have always been considered as secrets of state, it is evident how necessary it was for them to think of improving their trade, and of making new regulations for placing it on a better footing. For this purpose the following resolutions were entered into:

1. The company will limit their own proper trade to Japan, China, the Moluccas, and the neighbouring islands, and retain only the monopoly of opium, spices, Japanese copper, tin, pepper and coffee from Java, and cause these productions to be sold by public sales, partly at Batavia and partly in Europe.

2. The trade to the continent, Bengal, Coromandel and Malabar, shall be given up to their servants and private merchants. The company

† Almost 8000, sterling.

\* A florin is about 19. 9d. sterling.



therefore resign all their possessions in those places, and will maintain there only a few persons to manage some particular affairs. The pepper trade shall be confined to one factory at Malabar, which shall cost no more annually than 1,310,000 florins. The whole trade of Coromandel shall also be given up to private persons; and only two factories shall be kept there, at the expence of 40,000 florins. They may here procure cotton in barter, and transmit it, at a certain price agreed on, to Batavia and Holland; and send from Batavia to Coromandel and various parts, sugar, spices, and other commodities. The company declare the trade with Bengal, silk and cotton articles to be also free; but, as they will purchase their opium and salt-petre on their own account, they mean to retain the factory; but they will suffer these productions to be transported in vessels belonging to private owners. The whole trade to the western coast of Sumatra will also be given up to private persons: the company, however, mean to retain Padang. As they make so many sacrifices and abandon the whole of the western trade, by having occasion for fewer ships and men, they will save 1,583,000 florins, and have an annual surplus of 242,000 florins. Private merchants, in future, may send from Europe to India goods of all kinds, except such as are actually prohibited; but they must be transported by the company's ships, at a stated

freight, which is calculated to produce annually 600,000 florins. Every thing sent to Europe, on account of private merchants, shall be sold at the company's sales; and for this the company shall receive an acknowledgment of from eight to fifteen per cent.

3. The posts which the company had in the neighbourhood of the Spice Islands, to render it difficult for foreign nations to visit them, shall, on account of the great expence, be also given up. They will introduce the cultivation of rice into Banda and Amboyna, to make unnecessary the expensive importation from Java, by which means the company expects to save annually the sum of 960,000 florins.

4. In future four ships shall go to Batavia, two to Ceylon, and four to China. For the country trade in the Eastern seas, which the company retain, no more than thirteen or fourteen ships shall be employed; two ships shall be employed for all the settlements retained from Malacca to Timor; two for Japan; and two for Banda. Formerly the six chambers of Holland were obliged to expend 4,481,140 florins for the annual equipment of the fleet; but, at present, no more than 3,216,000 will be required for that purpose.

5. The opium company shall be abolished, by which the company hopes to gain 350,000 florins.

The yearly income and expences of each of the settlements were in the year 1787, and in 1791, after the new regulations had taken place, as expressed in the following table:

	In the year 1787.		In the year 1791.	
	Income.	Expences.	Income.	Expences.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Batavia -	1,961,684	2,814,200	2,706,236	2,948,537
Ceylon -	823,362	823,362	1,345,761	794,755
Coromandel *			40,000	
Malabar	229,820	342,072	200,000	690,000
Bengal	327,139	180,390		
Surat			8,000	
Padang †			10,000	
Bantam	11,750	74,020	66,098	8,607
Palembang	4,670	70,239	60,627	6,586
Malacca ‡			141,925	183,410
Japan	139,357	109,541		
Amboyna	63,732	210,430	246,447	64,077
Banda	15,008	116,523	206,822	80,935
Ternate	38,365	297,120	214,010	83,219
Macassar	65,613	184,613	155,736	76,878
Timor	7,728	24,780	16,812	16,018
Samarang	495,974	330,407	346,744	419,224
Ceribon	36,764	14,430	18,935	40,829
Sanjerassing	11,841	52,448	16,018	3,180
Cape of Good Hope	348,379	1,798,717	535,420	199,045
Pontiana	4,631	12,008	9,782	2,289
Total	4,585,893	8,375,324	6,576,888	5,109,449

\* 1779 Income 427,131 florins Expences 452,133  
 † 1779 ditto 74,577 ditto ditto 53,675  
 ‡ 1779 ditto 162,520 ditto ditto 113,235

In the year 1794, the income of the company, according to a statement of the commissaries, was 18,422,601; and the company expected to sell goods as follows :

	Florins.
Javanese coffee, to the amount of	4,637,500
Pepper	2,737,500
Sugar	348,000
Spices	4,311,000

The expences, on the other hand, were 18,281,625, as appears by the following account :

	Florins
Interest and capitals to be paid	4,000,000
Dividend of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the proprietors	831,625
Bills drawn by Batavia and Ceylon	3,000,000
Goods and cash sent to India	2,400,000
Deficit expected to cease in 1795	800,000
Whole of the expences in Europe	7,000,000
Accidental expences	250,000
Total	18,281,625

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the second volume of your Miscellany (p. 527) are inserted a few Observations on the Influence of Climate. I quoted from the third volume of the Memoirs of the Manchester Transactions, an account of the Cretins, a people inhabiting the Pays de Vallais, a south-eastern district of Switzerland. They were stated to be afflicted with general idiocy, so long as they imbibed the exhalations from the Rhône and its marshes, but that removal from this unfavourable climate effected a total extirpation of Cretinage in a few generations.

The influence of climate on the human mind is still farther corroborated by a similar fact, which Sir George Staunton has related in his valuable and amusing publication, the account of his "Embassy to China." Having passed the great wall, his way to the Emperor's palace at Zhe-hol, in Tartary, lay through a very mountainous country, and he observed, that, in the villages dispersed among the vallies, the inhabitants laboured under a disorder similar to the *goitre*, which prevails among the people of the Alps. Dr. Gillan estimated that this deformity was attached to nearly one sixth of the inhabitants whom he saw. "These preternatural tumours," says Sir George Staunton, "did not appear to be attended with any other symptoms af-

fecting the general health or corporeal functions of those in whom they were observed; but the minds of many of them were much weakened, and, perhaps, all in a less degree. Some were reduced to a state of absolute idiocy. The spectacle of such objects, which fails not to convey a serious and even melancholy impression to persons who view them for the first time, produces no such effect upon those among whom they are bred. The objects themselves are, in their general habits, cheerful, and lead a mere animal life, as contradistinguished from that in which any thought or reflection is concerned. As they act alone from instinct, or the mere impulse of the senses, so their actions, however injurious to others, are free from intentional malice, and occasion no resentment. Their persons are considered in some degree as sacred, and they are maintained by their families with peculiar care."—*Embassy to China*, Vol. II. P. 202.

I have extracted the whole of this passage, because it bears a striking similitude to Sir Richard Clayton's account of the Cretins of the Vallais. These latter beings, like the former, are happily treated with the utmost care and kindness. "In some places they are looked on as the idiots of Turkey; in others they are considered as predestinated beings, the devoted victims of the wrath of Providence, and punished by its visitation for the sins of the rest of the family. Either idea inspires them kindness and attention: in the first instance, they are objects of religious veneration; in the second, they are recompensed out of gratitude, on account of their supposed sufferings for the frailties of their parents and their friends."—*Manchester Transactions*, Vol. III. P. 266.

Could nothing farther be urged in favour of the physical and irresistible influence of climate, the establishment of either of these two facts would, in my opinion, be sufficient to overthrow all the arguments of Mr. Hume, with whatever ingenuity and learning they may be, and undoubtedly are supported.

Your's, &c.

T. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH it is very rarely the practice in this neighbourhood to lay down land without a corn crop, yet,



as the query of your correspondent, Mr. HORNECK, is of some importance, you may not perhaps think me intrusive in giving my opinion on the subject, not only in answer to his enquiry, but on laying down land in general.

I must, in the first place, insist upon it, that land cannot be in too good a condition to be converted into pasture. I well know that, with many farmers, it is the practice to lay down old worn-out arable land, only by way of restorative; but this is a practice which cannot be too much reprobated.

On the soil mentioned by Mr. H. I should imagine the following to be the most probable means of insuring a good plant of seeds:—Let the land have a complete tillage and *folding*, as if meant for barley; about the end of barley-sowing, it ought to be well harrowed, which will encourage the growth of weeds, and again in May. About the beginning of June, if the weather should come favourable, cast the lands down, so that they lie nearly flat; and, if necessary, by repeated harrowing and rolling, get it as fine as possible; then sow it with the following seeds: two bushels of the best hay-seeds, twelve pounds of white Dutch clover, three pounds of trefoil, three pounds of burnet, and three pounds of the curled parley. If it be possible to obtain picked grass-seeds (which I believe at present not to be the case, but which, in the course of three or four years, I have good reason to say, may be had) I would, on every account, substitute them in lieu of the hay-seeds, by which means you secure a crop of such grass only, as stock of all kinds are the most fond of. Great care must be taken to keep the land clean by repeatedly weeding. About the beginning of September, it will bear stocking for a short time by sheep; after which period it ought to be shut up, till the ensuing spring, when the benefit will be great, just after the turnips are gone; and throughout the summer the quantity of stock, land so laid down will carry, is prodigious. It is of benefit in a year or two, to dress the land with good cinder-dust, which will much promote the growth of the clover and the common wild suckling.

This, sir, is the plan I would pursue, were I to lay down land without a corn-crop: but I think, in general, it is best to sow the land with barley; as, in the first place, if the land is in good heart, as it ought to be, it may very well afford it; and secondly, if the summer should prove unkindly, the barley will greatly

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help the seeds by the shelter it will afford. I must add, that I would on no account sow rye-grass, especially on the land alluded to. I am, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,  
Bedford, Oct. 20, 1797. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO Mr. HORNECK's enquiry in your last month's Number, I should answer, that it does not appear to me of any consequence to a crop of grass, whether the seeds be sown with corn or not, at least with regard to the time of sowing; and lands are here universally laid down with grass in the spring. Mr. Horneck cannot do better than to take nature for his guide; let him observe when the grasses he means to sow, make their first spring-shoots on his lands, and thence he may easily judge of the proper time to sow them. The land to be laid down in this manner ought to be very clean.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,  
Oct. 10. A NORFOLK FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS it is not the least among the numerous calamities of war, that the progress of science is impeded, and those elegant refinements of the mind, which tend to dignify human nature, and soften the ferocity of man, by introducing him to the acquaintance of the muses, are generally left to droop and languish for want of personal security and public encouragement. I was led into this train of thought by contemplating the present political state of Italy, once not less celebrated as the seat of learning than of power. As you have in a former Number, presented your readers with a very interesting sketch of the general state of literature in that country, I have been induced to collect the following particulars relative to that of Piedmont, or of the dominions of his Sardinian majesty, which, I believe, are at present wholly unknown in England.

London,

Oct. 3, 1797.

Your's,

EXPLORATOR.

MATHEMATICS.

THE Piedmontese cherish with exultation, the remembrance that LA GRANGE is their countryman. His father had destined him for the profession of the law, but the irresistible force of true genius impelled him to those studies which he has cultivated with so much

A a a

success,

success, and which render him so bright an ornament to the polytechnical school at Paris. The celebrated counts DE SALUCES, and MICHELOTTI, with the abbé DE CALUZO, are still living, and there is no room to doubt that their lucubrations will in some measure indemnify the republic of letters for the loss it has sustained by their retirement.

#### EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The high reputation which BECCARIA acquired in this branch of science, is sufficiently known. His successors, LANDI and VASSALI, have rendered themselves illustrious by a number of learned works in this department, particularly by a Treatise on Electricity. The cabinet of natural philosophy scarcely admits of improvement, and Turin may justly claim a superiority in experimental physics.

#### CHEMISTRY.

GIOBERT has long combated the new principles of chemistry. His works, which are numerous, bear incontestable evidence to his consummate knowledge of the science, which stands indebted to him for a much approved acidimeter. Doctor BUONVICINI is indefatigable in his researches for the promotion of chemical knowledge. His laboratory is on a very extensive scale, and he gives private lectures in this science, as the university of Turin cannot, as yet, boast the advantage of a public professorship for chemistry.

#### NATURAL HISTORY AND BOTANY.

If Switzerland is proud of its Bauhins, France of its Tournefort, and Sweden of the great Linnæus, Turin is not less vain of CHARLES ALLIONI. This veteran of science, who is turned of seventy, retains the unimpaired use of his excellent faculties. Like Bonnet, whom he strongly resembles, he has nearly lost his eye-sight by intense study. This defect obliges him to employ an amanuensis. His *Piedmontese Flora* is deservedly celebrated; and the Transactions of the academy at Turin have been enriched by a number of interesting memoirs from his pen, on almost every subject of natural history.

DANA, professor of botany, and doctor BELARDI, the worthy pupil of ALLIONI, are entitled to considerable praise. The latter, who has acquired no small reputation by his *Appendix to the Piedmontese Flora*, is at present occupied upon a work on the *cryptogamia*. The botanical garden, though small, contains 4000 different species of plants. ALLIONI, whose indefatigable

zeal in the cause of science outstrips all panegyric, has lately obtained from government the grant of a neighbouring piece of ground, which will be chiefly devoted to the plantation of those trees, the actual number of which, at present, is but small.

#### MINERALOGY.

Although this science has not attained to an equal degree of improvement with botany, it is nevertheless very generally cultivated. Among the most celebrated characters in this department, is the chevalier NAPIONI, who has lately published the first volume of a work on this science, in Italian. This first volume treats of lithology, and the masterly manner in which the author has handled his subject, causes the reader to wish, that the publication of the two remaining volumes may be accelerated as much as possible. He founds his system upon the physiognomy and analysis of minerals. The mineral collection belonging to the academy is far from being considerable, it possesses, however, some varieties. The cabinet of ALLIONI, in particular, is uncommonly rich in petrifications.

#### MEDICINE.

This science has lately sustained a very severe loss in the deaths of Cigna and Somis. The former of these gentlemen was one of the founders of the academy, and has obliged the world with some learned disquisitions on physiology. A number of memoirs inserted in the transactions of the academy at Turin, sufficiently attest the profound medicinal erudition of the second.

ALLIONI, whose name is an ornament to the whole range of science, is the author of several works on medicine in general, on the military fever, the pellagra, &c. &c. He proposes shortly to publish a new confirmation of the doctrine of BORDEU and FOUQUET, relative to the pulse. Among the professors of the university, the names of DANA and JULI, professors of anatomy, are in high estimation.

#### LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

The justly celebrated historian CHARLES DENINA, published, in 1792, a new augmented edition of his *Revoluzioni d'Italia*, and his *Delle Vicende della Letteratura*.

The fine arts, being the offspring of luxury and peace, have, of course, felt the effects of war, and will, no doubt, require a considerable length of time to recover their original lustre; as the government is not in the capacity of giving them sufficient encouragement.

VINCENIZIO.



VINCENZIO-ANTONIO REVELLI has recently published the *prospectus* of an Italian work, entitled, *Opere Filosofiche Pittoriche*. The importance and grandeur of the plan, entitle it to particular notice. After a pompous elogium on the art of painting, considered in its relations to politics and morals, the author communicates the different processes he observed in painting, by natural and artificial lights, with his motives for engaging in the present work. The learned dissertations of Winckelman, Mengs, Sultzer, &c. on the subject of Ideal Beauty, appear to him, he observes, by no means to have exhausted the subject, which he treats in a point of view altogether novel and original. He examines upon what basis the ideal beautiful is founded, and on what laws it depends; and concludes, that the *Beautiful* or *Bellezza*, consists in the particular form and organization best adapted to the animal functions. This assertion he corroborates by an exact analysis of twelve masterpieces of sculpture, which have been preserved from the works of antiquity. He next enters upon an examination of the works of Camper, explores his ideas of different temperaments, original tactics, characters, &c. &c. and, by a natural transition, treats of the passions, which he divides into simple and compound; of their general and particular effects; of all accidental impressions, &c. He points out the method of rendering them according to their true expression, in conformity to the lessons furnished by the twelve models which he has selected. Nothing escapes his discernment, and it is to be hoped, that the work will fully answer the expectation universally excited by the *prospectus*, which there is every reason to look for.

## ACADEMY.

The academy, which owes its foundation to the zeal of LAGRANGE, CIGNA, and SALUCES, consists of nearly all the literary characters in Piedmont. Its memoirs occupy an honourable station in academical collections. Exclusive of five volumes of *Miscellanea*, there have appeared five additional volumes of *Memoirs*, in the French language. The count de MOROZZO continues to merit the honourable rank of president by his zeal and knowledge. His colleagues assist him with ardour, and with the support of such brilliant talents, there is every reason to hope that this society will maintain the high reputation it so justly possessed before the revolution.

## LIBRARY.

The Public Library contains about 24,000 volumes. It abounds eminently in works upon the subject of Natural History. The botanists contemplate, with pleasure, 28 volumes of plants, coloured after nature, by a Piedmontese artist. Each volume contains 150 plants, and it is supposed that the number of volumes, when complete, will amount to 45. A new volume appears every year.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ACCOUNT OF THE FORMER PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE IN SCOTLAND.

[Continued from our last.]

THE abdication of James, the triumph of Presbyterianism, the reduction of Episcopacy to subsist in Scotland unendowed, and merely by sufferance, the final ruin of all the hopes of Popery, and the long-protracted contests between Jacobitism and Whiggism, were little adapted to kindle up, among the Scots, new fires of literature and science, or to resuscitate that smothered flame which might be supposed still to lurk among embers now half-cold. The political contests which preceded and attended the negotiations of the treaty of UNION between the Scottish and the English nations, gave occasion, indeed, for a number of speeches and pamphlets, in some of which there is a considerable display of humour, argument, and vehement eloquence. In the speeches particularly of *Andrew Fletcher*, and of *Hamilton Lord Belhaven*, are various bursting flashes of eloquence, such as are scarcely excelled by any thing in the whole range of ancient and modern literature. Yet, after such flashes as these have, in the exordium, or in the parts immediately subsequent to it, astonished and affected our minds, the conclusion is too often found to be but lame and impotent. *Daniel Defoe* visited Edinburgh, while the treaty of UNION was in negotiation, and poured from the press an inundation of pamphlets, intended to aid in overpowering that opposition with which the Jacobites and the partizans of the house of *Hamilton* struggled to defeat the views of those by whom the UNION was accomplished. About the same time was projected the publication of that splendid and important collection, the *Diplomata Scotica*, compiled by *Anderson*, a man of no contemptible talents and industry. Several treatises upon subjects of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce,

commerce, began now also, from time to time, to appear. Various juridical tracts and collections, of great merit, were published. The love of poetry was now fashionable among the GREAT in England. And *Mitchell, Mallet, Ramsay, Thomson*, with various other persons from among the Scots, attempted to distinguish themselves in an art which had conferred fame and wealth upon Pope, Addison, Swift, Young, and Gay. *Ramsay* was a man of but little vigour of imagination or comprehension of mind: it cannot be doubted but he received much assistance from some of his literary friends and patrons, in composing the *Gentle Shepherd*. *Forbes*, president of the court of Session, wrote, about this time, some valuable tracts upon the truth of Christianity. *Freebairn*, a printer of some learning, emitted from his press, good editions of several works, relative to the history and antiquities of Scotland, as well as of some of the Roman classics.

*RUDDIMAN*, the learned keeper of the *Advocates' Library*, distinguished himself by the publication of many works, antiquarian and philosophical, of various merit, and becoming also a printer, produced new editions of *Livy*, and of some other classical authors, which are, for correctness, still the pride of Scottish typography. Nor is it to be forgotten that the celebrated *Arbuthnot*, the Tory-physician, the friend of Pope and Swift, illustrious by his wit, his taste, his classical erudition, his medical science, was a Scotsman.

In the universities, *Maclaurin*, at Edinburgh, now taught the philosophy of Newton, with eminent skill and success; *Blackwell*, at Aberdeen, distinguished himself as a scholar of erudition, unrivalled among his countrymen; as a philosopher and a critic, capable of research, invention, and acute discrimination; as a writer, lively, vigorous, interesting, but pompous, affected, impure in diction, and incorrect. At Glasgow, *Hutcheson* improved, embellished, and systematized that *moral philosophy* which *Shaftesbury* had borrowed from the ancients; teaching it with an amenity of manner, and with a partly Socratic, partly Platonic, eloquence, which enchanted every student, and recommended his doctrines to a very ardent reception among all his hearers.—In history, were published the collections of *Kaib, Wearne, Mackenzie* the biographer, *Abercromby*, and others, of no great merit. A medical school began to be formed at Edinburgh, in imitation

of that of Leyden. *Martin*, of S. Andrew's, published an excellent essay upon the thermometer. The use of Latin began to yield to that of English, in the lectures in the universities. The clergy began slowly to join to the study of *Dutch* and *Genevan* systems of theology, that of the sermons and other works of those illustrious English divines who flourished in that golden age of the church of England, which comprehends the last forty years of the seventeenth century, and the first twenty years of the eighteenth. *Newspapers* and a *Magazine* likewise began to be regularly published at Edinburgh, and with a success sufficiently encouraging to the publishers. In proportion as the accumulated wealth of Scotland continued to increase; in proportion as its connection with England was drawn still closer and closer; directly in these proportions did the Scots, during the first half of this eighteenth century, enhance their earnestness in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and advance with increasing success in this career. The chief defect in the Scottish literature of this period was, that the Scots had in general ceased to write their own peculiar dialect, of which they were now ashamed, but had not yet learnt to write genuine idiomatic English.

But it was not till after the *Whigs* and the *Tories* had united in that sort of imperfect coalition, which drove Sir Robert Walpole from the helm of the British administration; it was not till after the last effort of the Scots in favour of the House of Stuart had been defeated; it was not till after the national government and the court had adopted a new plan of policy in regard to the Scottish Tories, and had determined to soothe, to conciliate, to favour—no longer to discountenance, to thwart, to oppress them; that the Scots began to apply themselves to almost every branch of literature and science, with an ardour and a success which were to awaken a new emulation in their neighbours of England, and to make the *Scottish* rank with the *Grecian*, the *Roman*, the *Italian*, and the *Gallic* names, in the estimation of all the votaries of either profound or elegant learning. While this æra was fast approaching, *Thomson*, the friend of *Talbot* and of *Lyttelton*, published some of his best plays and poems; *Gordon* distinguished himself by a nervous, although harsh, translation of Tacitus; *Gutrie* and *Duncan* produced several other translations of high excellence from different Roman authors.



authors. HUME, in the mean time, arose; and, upon the disputatious spirit of a Scottish lawyer, ingrafting the metaphysics of *Locke* and *Berkley* with the morality and the religion of *Hobbes*, pursued the received metaphysical doctrines into consequences necessarily resulting from them, but of which the absurdity was to drag the whole fabric into ruins. Turning from metaphysics to *history*, he here so well combined the moderate *Tory* with the innovating, *sceptical philosopher*, and with the artful, cool, insinuating *advocate for a party*, as to obtain a decisive preference with all but the most furious Whigs, and the most high-flying Tories, over every former historian of the same train of transactions and events. In his historical style, the massy strength of *Clarendon* was joined to the easy flow of *Burnet*, with a correctness which neither of these his masters had displayed; and this rich tissue was embroidered, but not too profusely, with the splendid eloquence of *Bolingbroke* and *Stasiebury*, and bespangled here and there with the gems, the *ardentia verba*, of *Montesquieu* and *Voltaire*. Attending that sceptical philosophy which he had chosen for his guide, into the provinces of *public æconomy* and of *general jurisprudence*; and still ambitious rather of the praise of an invincible disputant, and an inexhaustible inventor of paradoxes, than of that of a true philosopher, destined to enlarge the empire of useful knowledge, by real, incontrovertible discoveries; he, in these provinces also, distinguished himself, sometimes by speciously maintaining un-mixed error, sometimes by fortunately espousing, without any fond predilection for its excellence, even new, important, elementary truth. In subtlety, in refinement, in a skilful choice as to style of the happy medium between feeble, insipid simplicity, and cumbrous decoration, David Hume was, perhaps, without a rival; but his understanding was altogether incapable of that more than human intuition, which has been, in some instances, known to seize and display hidden truths, with the mighty energy of that lightning's flash which Homer describes as having suddenly illumed the regions of the dead, and made even Pluto tremble on his throne: but he knew not those artifices of composition; he was uninspired with that rapturous glow of imagination; his soul was a stranger alike to that trembling delicacy, and to that impetuous ardour of passion, which can alone enable a writer to enchain the at-

tention of every reader to his page, to kindle up all the tumult of the passions in the human breast, and to charm the fancy, even as the adder's eye is said to fascinate that of the little fluttering bird which is to become its prey.

BLAIR, a clergyman and father to the present solicitor-general for Scotland, wrote, about the same time, that admirable little poem, the *GRAVE*; in which tenderness, and a sublimity allied to the tender, and, at times, to the terrible, are happily associated with some of the most interesting doctrines of theology, and with some of the most pleasing and impressive truths of morality. Not one *Hume* alone, but a constellation of persons of this respectable name, was to win to Scotland, new literary and scientific honours. JOHN HOME, who succeeded the author of the *GRAVE*, as minister of the parish of Athelstaneford, was, like his predecessor, a poet. In that situation, he wrote his tragedy of *DOUGLAS*; imitating, in its style, the models of *Rowe* and *Thomson*;—in the fable, the characters, and the involution of the plot, the *MEROPE* of *Voltaire*; but with great judgment, choosing his scene at home, and drawing his leading characters, manners, and allusions, from the ancient Scottish History. Its success on the stage, and from the press, the patronage it procured to its author, and the popularity which it still retains, are sufficiently known. It is also true, that *John Home*, as if instantly after finishing *Douglas*, he had lost the talisman by the magic power of which he produced this charming drama, has never since been able to offer aught to the public that could detain their notice?

HENRY HOME, Lord KAIMES, was another illustrious ornament of his country, during the same period. On *Jurisprudence*, on *Agriculture*, on *Criticism*, on the *Metaphysics* of theology and morality, on *Education*, KAIMES has written with ingenuity, sprightliness, and information. He was ambitious to distinguish himself as an acute and learned lawyer. He aspired to the praise of an *esprit fort*, a philosopher, an elegant writer: he was, in his heart, a sincere and ardent patriot, desirous to cultivate and disseminate all knowledge, by which he believed that his country might be truly benefited. The mind of KAIMES appears to have been much less thoroughly impregnated with learning and science, than was that of *David Hume*. He is always much more superficial, much less entirely master of his subject. But, it is evident, that

that he wrote ever with purposes more liberal and benevolent, than were those which actuated *David's* genius. His style is contaminated with the impurities of those *law-papers* which his professional duties obliged him to peruse; and the general texture of his composition has sometimes not a little of *their* careless looseness.

Another respectable name is yet to be added to this list of HOMES, illustrious in philosophy and literature: Dr. FRANCIS HOME, by experiments upon the application of chemistry to the arts of *bleaching* and *agriculture*, taught his countrymen to respect the refinements of abstruse physical science, for the sake of those services which it was capable of performing, even to the grossest and most familiar of the arts.

At Aberdeen and Glasgow, the schools of *Blackwell* and *Hutcheson* soon began to distinguish themselves by a variety of excellent productions: *Gerard* wrote a fine essay on *Genius*; *Campbell*, *Reid*, and *Beattie*, eagerly advanced into the lists, to combat the philosophical scepticism, and the theological infidelity of *Hume*. *Burke*, although an Irishman, yet a Scottish student, issued from those academic recesses, in which he had listened to the Socratic discourses of *Hutcheson*, to explain to the world the *principles of Beauty and Sublimity*, with a double portion of his master's spirit; to shine in the senate, by the display of eloquence often almost as powerful, and commonly as fruitless, as those eminent orations in which Cicero arraigned Anthony, or defended Milo; to dazzle yet disgust mankind, by a continual mistake of theory for science, of prejudices for the cool decisions of well-informed judgment; to bemire, and almost stifle, in the foul sink of political intrigue, a mind that might have kindled up to brighter radiance the sun of human knowledge; or might have demonstrated, by a new and more illustrious instance, how surely, in comparison with the empire of genius, all other power and splendour are destined to fade away.

ADAM SMITH, the pupil of the same school, exhibited in his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, a flowing eloquence, rich and classical as that of *Burke's* only philosophical treatise; a system widely remote from scientific truth; a *finical* endeavour to adhere rigorously to the *analytical* method of investigation and arrangement, in preference to the *synthetic*, by which his whole doctrine has been rendered need-

lessly obscure; but many inestimable beauties in the illustrations and the epifodical deductions which fill up the subordinate parts of the work. It was not till at the end of many years afterwards, that the same illustrious philosopher explained, in his great work on the WEALTH OF NATIONS, what it is that truly constitutes the wealth of men in society,—what are the springs and energies, by the unceasing activity of which this wealth is produced,—by what means the strength of these energies may be still invigorated, and their elasticity improved,—what cares may best accumulate, and yet beneficently diffuse, this wealth, for the general advantage of mankind?"

Even in this work, *Smith* was rather the intelligent and perspicuous interpreter of Sir *James Stewart Denham*, and of the French *œconomistes*, than himself a great discoverer in philosophy. He has erred more in laying his foundations, than in rearing the superstructure. After critical justice shall have detracted from *Smith's* praise, as a philosopher and a fine writer, whatever deductions may be truly necessary, it must still probably be allowed, that his two different works, on the origin of our *Moral Sentiments*, and, on the *Wealth of Nations*, are, in science and in composition, among the most perfect which have been, in any age, produced.

*Millar*, another conspicuous ornament of the university of Glasgow, has long distinguished himself by allying, in his lectures, the study of jurisprudence to philosophy, to polite literature, to history, in a manner still more remarkable, than that in which the same thing was done by the illustrious *Vinnius* of Holland. The works of the same eminent professor, upon the *Distinction of Ranks*, and the *English Constitution*, are two productions of uncommon excellence, in the philosophy of jurisprudence, and in political history. The eloquent essay of *Ferguson* of Edinburgh, and those of *Dunbar* of Aberdeen, upon kindred subjects, still continue to be read, with much of that approbation and applause which they obtained at their first appearance.

SMOLLET, in history real and fictitious, in criticism, in political controversy, in epistolary narrative, in poetry, one of the most distinguished names in British literature, is to be proudly ranked among the great Scotsmen of this period. *Campbell*, a writer, unwearied, of universal knowledge, flowing, perspicuous,



cuons, yet too often crude and indigested in matter, in style shamefully careless and incorrect, was from *Glenlyon*, in the western Highlands of Scotland. *Macpherson*, the collector and translator of the poems of *OSSIAN*, the author of various other works, historical and political, was a native of Invernesshire. *Armstrong*, the author of the *Art of Preserving Heat*, one of the finest didactic poems in any language, ancient or modern, was a native of the county of Dumfries. Even *GOLDSMITH* studied at Edinburgh. The political and economical works of *Wallace*, once the redoubted adversary of *Hume*, have not yet perished. Long will that poem, at least of high second-rate merit, with the composition of which the amiable *Blacklock* solaced his blindness, continue to be read. *MONBODDO*, the friend of *Harris* of Malmesbury, the contemporary of *Kaimes*, still survives to vindicate to Scotland the praise of possessing one of the most erudite and enthusiastic classical scholars now in Europe.

In the mean time, the physical sciences, and those which are the most intimately connected with medicine, continued to be prosecuted with extraordinary ardour and success. Much was done for the improvement of medical science in Edinburgh, by *Whytt*, *Alston*, and the elder *Monro*, the successors, and, in some sort, the disciples of *Puycarne*. The volumes intitled, the *Edinburgh Medical and Physical Essays*, are still in very high estimation, and present excellent specimens of the ardour, diligence, and success, with which the investigations of medical knowledge were, even about the middle of the present century, prosecuted in Scotland. *CULLEN*, *BLACK*, the elder *GREGORY*, and *HOPE*, in the course of the thirty years immediately subsequent, advanced the university of Edinburgh to the high reputation of being the first medical school in Europe; and enriched particularly the sciences of chemistry, medicine, and botany, with a multitude of important discoveries.

The younger *MONRO*, the deserving successor of his father, in the anatomical chair, has taught the science of *Anatomy* with the same distinguished success; and, in a candid estimate, will be probably found to have made, at least, as many valuable anatomical discoveries as any of his contemporaries and rivals. *BROWN*, destined to accomplish a great revolution in the theory and practice of medicine,

was the disciple, before he became the antagonist, of *Cullen*. The two *BELLS* are among the ablest and most popular writers on *Anatomy* and *Surgery*; and are, besides, remarkable, the one as the most popular surgeon at present, perhaps, in Scotland; the other as a private teacher of anatomy, not at all unworthy to enter the lists of competition with *Monro*. The modest and ingenious *NELSON* cannot fail to rise to that eminence of success, as a private lecturer on chemistry, to which the excellence of his lectures, the dexterity and skill he displays in the performance of experiments, and the enthusiastic ardour with which he cultivates his favourite science, unquestionably entitle him.

The volumes of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of EDINBURGH*, exhibit, among a mass of materials which, perhaps, posterity will not read with the most passionate admiration, several papers upon pure and mixed mathematics, on the physiology of vegetables, upon subjects in mineralogy, and on some other branches of physical science, which serve to add new facts and principles to the sum of that knowledge which we before possessed of their respective topics. *DUNCAN*, an amiable man, an eminent physician, still continues to publish, under a varied title, that estimable periodical collection which has long been well known under its primary appellation of *Medical Commentaries*.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN lately engaged in the agreeable perusal of your very intelligent Miscellany, my attention was arrested by question fifth, for June, 1796: "What is the difference in the proportions, by measure, of alcohol, or pure spirit, contained in two different kinds of brandy, the one of the specific gravity of 0.92000, and the other of 0.90000?" This question, being on the subject of a late publication of mine, viz. *Tables for accurately ascertaining, by Weight or Measure, the Strength of Spirituous Liquors, &c.* I shall now point out the answers to the question, as given by my tables, conformed to the standard spirit, and degree of heat, adopted by Sir CHARLES BLAGDEN. The nearest specific gravity in these tables, at the temperature of 60° to 92000, is found in page 71, column 6th, to be 91992, at the bottom of that column, in

in a line with spirit is  $59,943 + 1,663 = 61,606$  parts of standard spirit, by measure requisite to compound 100 parts of the given specific gravity.

Again, the nearest specific gravity in the tables to 90000, is in a line with  $60^\circ$ , in column 2nd, of page 91, and is 89970, and below measure, of spirit, parts, when added, amounts to 71,440. However, if more accuracy be required, say as

$$90000 : 89970 :: 71,440 : 71,4162.$$

On a farther perusal of your Magazine, I found the question answered by Mr. J. F——r, according to the formula of Mr. Pouget, who employed, in his experiments, a spirit which he had rectified, until its specific gravity at  $65\frac{3}{4}^\circ$  of Fahrht. was, 81990, whereas the standard spirit of my tables for same temperature, is only 82227; but when raised to  $70\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  degrees of heat, it will be equivalent in specific gravity to that of M. Pouget (see tables, page 2d.) Hence I conclude, that a spirit in S. G. 92000, at the temperature of  $79\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ , by my tables, contains a measure of standard spirit, in proportion to the strength of Mr. Pouget's, at  $65\frac{3}{4}^\circ$  of heat, and is found in column 1st and 2nd, page 67, under index 189 S. and W. that is 100 parts of Mr. Pouget's spirit, and 89 of water, both by weight, computed according to the tenth rule of the introduction, page 49, gives 59,370 parts, by measure, of his spirit, to compound 100 of the specific gravity given. Indeed the measure of standard spirit at  $60^\circ$ , found at the bottom of these columns, is pretty near that found by computation.

On the same principles, the proportional measure of Mr. Pouget's pure spirit, in a brandy 90000, in S. G. is found in page 87, under index 159 S. and W. the computed measure, by the rule, is 69,037 parts per cent. of spirit.

The author of the article *spirituous liquor*, in the 17th vol. of the Encyclopædia Britannica, appears disappointed, that the specific gravities were not computed, and given in these tables for integral parts of alcohol or standard spirits, (which he has done for the temperature of  $60^\circ$ ). However, I preferred the series, as established by the original and very accurate author above mentioned, whose scientific abilities are well known, and highly merit public confidence, to which I had no claim; at same time I knew that my tables furnished data for calculating intermediate specific gravities for any given proportion of standard spirit per cent. The rules contained in the introduction, are, in my opinion, sufficiently

full to enable any ordinary arithmetician to compute tables from mine, suitable to his weighing bottle, and for any branch of the spirit trade.

Should the above answer, at this distance of time, be admissible into your original Publication, I also anxiously hope that my tables may soon meet with respectable patronage from the public, more particularly as they were published with the view of making the nature of that extensive branch of British trade and revenue, better understood by all concerned.

I trust my attempt to do a service to my country will meet with your indulgence. I am, respectfully,

Dundee,

Your's, &c.

Oct. 24th, 1797.

JOHN WILSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be extremely obliged to any of your learned correspondents who will favour me, through the medium of your useful Repository, with an account of the origin and establishment of the weight, in common use, known by the name of *Avoirdupois*. I have employed some time in the investigation of this subject: but my opportunities of research being few, I have not been able to satisfy myself. I have found, however, that there is only one weight established by law in England, namely, the Troy\*; but that the Avoirdupois is so far legally confirmed, that a standard of it is kept with those of the other weights and measures in the Exchequer; but how or when it was established, or what is the precise proportion it bears, or ought to bear, to the pound troy, I have not discovered. I know that Mr. Ward relates the result of an experiment made by him about the beginning of this century, to have been, that the pound avoirdupois contains 6999 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains troy. But I cannot give much credit to experiments, however correct, made with weights, the divisions of which do not accurately measure the unit, which I understand to be the case with the present standards, and which inaccuracy has, doubtless, arisen from the great length of time, upwards of two centuries, they have been in constant use.

I am, &c.

J. R.

Nov. 5, 1797.

\* The troy weight is also the foundation of the wine measure; but, probably, the ale-measure depends equally on the avoirdupois; what then is its proper proportion?

TOUR



## TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HORSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

ON the first of July, I proceeded from WANGFORD (a petty inn) to a small village half a mile from WOODBRIDGE, in Suffolk, 25 miles. Great sameness in the country; the surface has some gentle rises and falls, but all the views are shut out by high hedges and trees. The soil is a fine loam, and very fertile in the production of wheat, barley, peas, beans, &c. The crops have the most luxuriant appearance of any I ever saw; wheat is almost universally dibbled or set by the hand, at the expence of about eleven shillings per acre, which the saving in seed will nearly pay; and so great is the quantity set, that, it is said, no less than 3000*l.* was paid last year for dibbling that grain alone, in the Hundred of BLYTHING, in this county. The quantity of seed sowed, the employment which dibbling affords to poor women and children, and the general superiority of the crops, are considerations deserving the notice of farmers in other counties, as well as the nation at large. But wheat is also much cultivated here as a fallow crop.—Rent of land about fifteen or sixteen shillings per acre.—I observed no commons or common-fields in this district; indeed I have not seen much of the latter, either in Norfolk or Suffolk. In some parts of Suffolk, I am told, a great deal of hemp is grown.

WOODBRIDGE is surrounded with a most delightful country, and the fertility of the soil is evinced by the fine tall beautiful hedges. The fields are large and regular. The road continues excellent, formed of fine gravel.

July 2d. This day proceeded to Ipswich, in Suffolk, nine miles. I passed over some tracts of pretty good soil, but, in general, this district seems rather barren. The road crossed different commons, producing much furze. This was one of Ipswich race days, and the country people were flocking there to see the races. The town stands in a hollow, is dirty and disagreeable; the market place, however, and some of the streets are

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wide and pleasant enough: though at a distance from the sea, the river is navigable up to it, but the trade is much decayed. Ipswich is a very large town, but considerably diminished in size: it now contains twelve churches, and is said to have formerly had twenty-one. In the evening I took a walk to the race ground, which is distant about a mile; found the company very great, among which were a considerable concourse of gentry of both sexes; but there were so many two and four wheeled carriages and horses, particularly the former, and so little room for the spectators, that a person on foot had some difficulty to avoid being trampled upon or run over.—The race ground is a very indifferent one, and in no respect suited to the purpose; being, instead of a smooth plain, a collection of fields, with the course for the horses very uneven.

The county of Suffolk, taken generally, seems to possess a fertile loamy soil, well adapted for the growth of wheat, peas, and beans, but particularly for the former; the farmers depend mostly on the plough for the payment of their rent, &c. though it is not without grazing districts. The very high rents of land in the north of England, considering its inferior qualities, is, perhaps, the reason why I have always thought that the territory of these districts was let much beneath its intrinsic worth. The Norfolk mode of plowing is generally, though not universally, adopted in this county. The air appears to be mild, and not unwholesome. The country is rather low and woody, and the lords of manors are so tenacious of the game, that in many parts of the county, and particularly about Woodbridge, the hares, pheasants, &c. are so numerous that, I am credibly informed, nearly *one third* of the crops are destroyed! As a palliation, however, of this hardship upon their tenants, most of the wealthy landlords make them a pecuniary compensation: the loss, however, to the public is a very serious evil.—Suffolk is almost wholly an agricultural county; the inhabitants are well informed, and live in a very genteel way.

On July 3d. I proceeded from Ipswich to COLCHESTER, in Essex, eighteen miles. The country is quite level; once or twice only I passed a small hollow, where a brook also crossed the road. The soil is rather strong, and extremely productive of corn, grass, and roots. The roads are remarkably fine, spacious, and well gravelled, but bordered with such high

high hedges, that it is very rare that a peep into the next field can be obtained; and the country in general is so smothered with trees, woods, and tall hedges, that all views of any extent are completely cut off. The buildings are, many of them, thatched, several have wooden walls, either wholly composed of boards, or of lath and plaster; others are constructed of bricks and tile, particularly the late erected ones. The only stones are flints. The sheep are mostly of the Norfolk breed; the cattle are also somewhat similar to those of that county; they are small, want horns, and are speckled with red and white; they are said to be excellent milchers. The land is well cultivated and kept in the neatest order, as are the gardens, houses, &c. even hedges, by the sides of roads, are lopped of their superfluous branches and properly weeded; in short, every thing announced my approach to the capital.

COLCHESTER stands upon a sort of hill which falls at each end; it contains sixteen parish churches, and about eight thousand inhabitants; is the great thoroughfare to London from the eastern counties, and carries forward a manufacture of baize. The manufacture has declined much of late years, and much more so since the commencement of the present war. It was formerly surrounded with a wall, the ruins of which are still visible, but so much is the present town diminished from its ancient bounds, that in some places the remains of the walls extend one or two hundred yards into the fields. An old castle is yet almost entire. The streets are tolerably wide, and remarkably clean; and many of the houses and shops, particularly the latter, are extremely elegant. In some streets, towards the skirts of the town, I observed grass growing plentifully among the pavement which marks a declining population. Barracks were lately built on a good situation near the town, but a fever, brought on shore by the soldiers, has lately been very destructive there; it also spread its ravages into the adjoining part of the city, and proved equally fatal. I heard similar accounts along the whole extent of the coast, of the direful effects of that contagion.

On July 7th, I passed on from Colchester to CHELMSFORD, in Essex, twenty-two miles.—This district resembles the last which I passed, but is more garden-like; indeed it is quite a paradise.—The soil is a clayey loam, with a mixture of stony gravel; the farmers sowing turnips

in broad cast; some of them use the Norfolk wheel plough, and others the common foot plough. Several seats appeared near the road, which united with the luxuriance of vegetation, and the delightful fields, rendered this one of the most pleasant parts of my tour.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

GENERAL IDEA OF PERU.

[Translated from *El Mercurio Peruano*, a Peruvian Journal published at Lima, the objects, &c. of which are described in our Magazine for October 1797.]

THE principal object of our periodical paper is to convey a better knowledge of the country we inhabit,—a country respecting which foreign writers have published so many fictions and absurdities. Among the Spanish authors who have treated of Peru, the earlier ones either compiled the relations of their own adventures, or introduced into their histories and annals what tradition had handed down to them. Of this class are Garcilaso, Herrera, Zarate, Gil Gonzales, &c. as are also all those by whom they have been followed, if we except his excellency Don Ulloa; who, in the history of his voyage to South America, has treated of the customs, manners, and diversions of the inhabitants. This illustrious author is the first among the Spanish writers, who, in describing these countries, has soared to the contemplation of man in his moral and physical relations.

From such loose materials as the above, and from the slight informations which a few travellers have picked up in a cursory way, almost all the histories, reflections, charts, geographical tracts, and compendiums, which have been published respecting Peru on the banks of the Seine and of the Thames, have been compiled. The spirit of system, national prejudices, ignorance, and caprice, have by turns so much influenced the greater part of these productions, that the Peru which they describe to us, appears to be a country altogether different from the one with which we are practically acquainted.

The consequence which we deduce from this exposition is, that we may, without presumption, set out by giving a general sketch of Peru, without fearing to incur the imputation of plagiarism; and with the certainty of furnishing more precise, and, at the same time, more no-



vel information, than any that has been hitherto given.

This great empire, the foundation of which by the Incas remains enveloped in the obscurity of a series of fables, and of an uncertain tradition, has lost much of its local grandeur since the time when it was stripped, on the north side, of the provinces which form the kingdom of Quito\*, and afterwards of those which, towards the east, constitute the viceroyalty of Buenos-Ayres†. Its present extent ‡ in length runs, north and south, for the space of from 420 to 450 leagues, and from 2 degrees to nearly 23 degrees of south latitude; and its greatest breadth is from 100 to 120 leagues, east and west, and from 297 to 310 degrees of west longitude, the first meridian being taken at the Peak of Teneriffe. The river of Guayaquil divides it from the new kingdom of Granada on the north side. The depopulated territory of Atacama separates it from the kingdom of Chile towards the south. Another horrible desert, of more than five hundred leagues extent, separates it towards the east, from the provinces of Paraguay and Buenos-Ayres. And, lastly, the Pacific Sea washes its western shores.

A chain of barren and rugged mountains; several sandy plains, which in a manner reach from one extremity of the coast to the other; and several lakes of many leagues in extent, some of which are situated on the summits of the above chain of mountains, occupy a great part of the Peruvian territory. Throughout, the breaks, and the vallies, which enjoy the benefit of irrigation, present to the view an extensive range of delightful plains, replete with cities and towns, and the climate of which is highly salubrious. That of the elevated spots of la-Sierra is extremely cold. In the Pampas le Bombon§, Fahrenheit's thermometer is con-

\* In 1718.

† In 1773.

‡ The geographical map of Santa Cruz, and the hydrographical chart of Don Ulloa, inserted in the third volume of his voyage to South America, have been useful to us in fixing the longitudes and latitudes, respecting which Bulching, Lacroix, and various other geographers, differ most essentially.

§ These are plains of fifteen leagues in length, and five or six in breadth, which form a part of the sub-delegation of Tarma, and of the intendancy of the same name. They are distant from Lima, in an eastern direction, forty leagues. The lake of Chinchay-cocha intersects them in their length; and they constitute the most lofty and most level part of la Sierra,

stantly at from 34 to 40 degrees above zero\*.

The population of Peru, so far as the original races are considered, is composed of Spaniards, Indians, and Negroes. The secondary species best known, and proceeding from a mixture of these three, are the Mulattoe, the offspring of the Spaniard and Negro woman; the Quarteron, of the Mulattoe woman and Spaniard; and the Mestize, of the Spaniard and Indian woman. The final subdivisions which are formed by the successive mixtures, are as many as the different possible combinations of these primitive races.

The rural operations of sowing and planting, as well as domestic employments, have constantly fallen to the lot of the negroes. It is true, indeed, that within these four years past several white people have engaged in these different tasks. Prior to this, any one, neither a negro nor a mulattoe, who should have hired himself as a valet or a labourer, would have been in a manner reputed infamous; to such a length was prejudice, or it may, perhaps, be said, pride, carried on this head. Enlightened politicians are not wanting who think, it would be very unfortunate for the kingdom, and more especially for this capital (Lima), if this prejudice were to be entirely done away.

The commerce of Peru has been considerably augmented, since it has, by the arrival of the merchant vessels of Spain by Cape Horn; and by the grant of an unrestrained commerce, freed itself from the oppression under which it groaned in the time of the Galeons, and of the fairs of Porto-Bello and Panama. Prior to that epoch, the bulky and overgrown capitals circulated through, and were in a manner lost in a few hands; and while the little trader tyrannized over the people, by regulating at his own will, the prices of the various productions and commodities, he himself received the law from the monopolizing wholesale dealer. The negotiations of this capital with the interior were then, in a great

\* This equality of temperature must appear very extraordinary to the inhabitants of Europe: a variation of six degrees only throughout the year, by night and by day! In Great Britain there is often a greater variation in the space of half an hour; and the extreme variations throughout the year may, without the intervention of extraordinary heat or cold, be estimated at sixty degrees at the least.—TRANSLATOR.

measure dependent on the intelligence and the decisions of the magistrates; and the commerce with Spain owed its best security to the circulation of the silver entered in the bills of lading. Commerce, on the other hand, being at this time subdivided into so many smaller branches, maintains a greater number of merchants; at the same time that the fortunes which accrue from it are not so numerous. It is necessary that a commercial man should combine his plans skilfully, and extend his speculations, to be enabled to acquire a handsome property.

The manufactures of this country consist almost entirely of a few friezes, the use of which is in a manner confined to the Indians and negroes. There are besides an inconsiderable number of manufactures of hats, cotton-cloths, drinking glasses, &c. which do not, however, occupy much space in the scale of the riches of Peru. Sugar, Vicuna-wool, cotton, Peruvian bark, copper, and cocoa, (it is to be observed, however, that the two latter articles, as well as a considerable part of the Peruvian bark, are sent hither from Guayaquil, &c.) are the only commodities, the produce of our mines excepted, which we export.

The mines are the principal, it may indeed be said the only source of the riches of Peru. Notwithstanding the little industry which is employed in working them, and the small help which commerce affords to the miners, 534,000 marks of silver, and 6,038 of gold, were smelted and refined last year (1790) in the royal mint of Lima; and 5,162,239 piafires\*, in both materials, were coined there†.

From the mines of Gualgayoc‡, and from that of Pasco§, about one half of the silver which is annually smelted, coined, and wrought, is extracted. The mine of Guantajaya || is abundant in ores

and rich metallic veins, but does not yield in proportion, in consequence of the dearth of every necessary, as well for working, as for convenience and subsistence. On account also of its distance from the capital, the benefits which would otherwise arise from it are lost: the ores of thirty marks the caxon\*, do not pay themselves; and the same may be said of the products of the smaller and more superficial veins, which occasionally present themselves, and in which the silver is chiseled out. It is greatly to be hoped that the plan of transporting the produce of this mine to Callao may be adopted: this would not only cause the mine itself to flourish, but would be beneficial to all the adjacent provinces.

That of Guaro-chiri †, the effects of the abundance of which are more immediately felt in this capital, does not flourish in a degree which should apparently correspond with the richness of its metals, and the abundance of its metallic spots and veins. The adoption of the newly introduced method of amalgamation; the employment of a sufficient number of Indian labourers, who may be engaged without difficulty; and a few reforms in the practical part of the laborious operations; these are the only principles on which this mine, as well as all the others in the kingdom, can be brought into a truly flourishing condition.

The navigation of Peru is limited. Our commerce in corn carries us to the ports of Chile; with Guayaquil we carry on a traffic in timber, &c. and, lastly, we make a few voyages to Chiloe, Juan-Fernandes, Valdivia, and Panama. We navigate with economy and with ease; but are deficient in the scientific part, deriving no aid whatever from astronomy. Those who have the charge of our trading vessels have no skill beyond imitation; the hydrographical charts which are consulted, are, on many accounts, defective; and the situation of the coasts is more parallel than it is represented. On another hand, the fogs which almost constantly hover over the land, and hide it from the navigator's view, oblige him to make a

Arequipa. It is distant from that intendency 80 leagues, from Lima 300, and from the port of Iquique nearly two leagues.

\* The caxon contains 6,250 pounds.

† This mine extends, in a manner, over the whole of the province which bears its name, the capital of which is the town of Guaro-chiri, distant from Lima 17 leagues, and from Tarma 28. It belongs to the intendency of Lima.

circuits

\* Dollars.

† In the former year, 1789, 3,570,000 piafires in silver, and 765,768 in gold, were coined.

‡ This mine is in the intendency of Truxillo, 178 leagues distant from Lima, and from Truxillo 68.

§ Otherwise called Cerro Mineral de Lauicocha. It is situated at the northern extremity of the Pampas de Bombon; and is distant from Lima 45 leagues, and from Tarma 22.

|| This mine, which, in opposition to the laws nature generally observes, is situated in a very hot and sandy soil, is comprehended in the province of Tarapaca, in the intendency of



circuitous course, by which his voyage is considerably delayed. Until about the year 1780, it was a source of vast riches to a commercial house to keep a vessel of its own, employed in the coasting trade; but in proportion as mercantile speculations have been since multiplied, the price of freightage has been lowered, and the profits are divided among a greater number of adventurers.

The fishery is a branch of industry exclusively belonging to the Indians, situated on the coast: but they are destitute of skill, and being, at the same time, unprovided with proper boats and fit instruments, keep constantly within sight of the coast, venturing but a very small distance to sea. Hence arise the scarcity and dearth of fish, so often experienced in this city, and in all the places along the coast. A few years ago several boats of a particular construction were built, for the purpose of fishing throughout the whole extent of these seas, but this scheme was shortly afterwards abandoned. The lakes of this kingdom afford but few fishes. Were the Indian to resort to them, he would put no price on the fruit of his labours. Content with his maize, and his dried pease, he considers the multiplicity of foods as a voluntary surrender of health and life.

Agriculture might, generally speaking, be made to supply our wants, inasmuch that our subsistence ought not to be so precarious as it is, nor so dependant on foreign aid. In the vallies adjacent to this capital, wheat may be cultivated with the greatest success. The bad uneven roads, together with the delays and expence of carriage, almost entirely obstruct the internal circulation of this kingdom, and are so many obstacles in the way of agriculture. The valley of Jauja\* affords many proofs in support of this proposition: the facility with which it sends its maize and other products to the mine of Pasco, keeps it in a most flourishing condition.

The natural history of Peru is fertile in prodigies. All the systems which have been formed in Europe, on this subject, are capable of a thousand amplifications, whenever their theories shall be applied

to our natural productions. The mountains of Chanchamayo, Huanuco, Lamas\*, &c. are so many privileged spots of nature with respect to the surprising gaudiness and beauty of their productions. The circumstances of several humid and hot climates, and the dread of the hostile Indians who inhabit them, have contributed to withhold from us much information on this head: there is, however, a great scope for investigation and description; and accordingly the natural history of Peru will occupy no small space in our periodical journal.

Knowledge is general throughout Peru, as well on account of the natural quickness and penetration of its native inhabitants, as through their fondness for study. In whatever does not require a meditated combination of ideas, the fair sex has commonly the advantage over ours. The Royal University of St. Mark, and, proportionably, the other universities of this kingdom, form a centre of literature which diffuses an abundant light to the whole of the circumference. Under their auspices, the moral and philosophical sciences have latterly made an incredible progress, and make it constantly proud of being received in the palace of the supreme authority; they have found their way into all the schools, and from thence diffused themselves rapidly into every order of the state. May this philosophical light be so constant and efficacious, as to influence and ameliorate the common system of education! Education, taken in the sense which comprehends the whole of the kingdom, is that alone in which Peru is, in some measure, defective. A good taste, urbanity, and a social disposition, are the hereditary qualities of every Peruvian.

We have thus fulfilled our promise, by giving an idea of Peru in general terms, not subject to a determinate point either of history or of literature. It is a prefatory introduction; or, if we may be permitted to adopt the phrase, a leisure composition which will give us a greater facility in speaking of the kingdom of Peru, in the whole series of the MERCURIES, according the variety of the subjects which may present themselves.

\* This valley, the circumference of which is not more than 17 leagues, is extremely populous—Atunjauija is the capital of the province of that name, dependent on the intendency of Tarma, from which it is distant 10 leagues, and from Lima 38.

\* The mountains of Chanchamayo are distant from Tarma 25 leagues. Those of Huanuco are distant from Lima about 80 leagues. The mountains of Lamas extend from Tefe, the boundary of the Portuguese possessions, to the confines of the intendency of Truxillo.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE THEOGRAPH.

By JOHN CHRISTIE of Liverpool.

(See the Plate.)

Designed for initiating young pupils in the art of music, and to enable them not only to read, but, if they have a taste for composition, to set their own music in tangible characters.

In form it resembles a music-book.

**PAGE 1st.** The cushion on which music is to be set. This page is divided by eighteen parallel lines; each line being represented by two brass strings, between which the pin should pass when a note is to be placed on a line, to prevent mistakes which would frequently happen if the lines were single. Some of these lines are plain and others twisted.

The four lowest F.A.C.E. are plain, and represent the ledger lines in the bass.

The next five, G.B.D.F.A. are twisted, and correspond with the five lines, or stave, in the bass.

The line above is plain, and denotes the middle C. of the instrument.

The next five, E.G.B.D.F. are twisted, and answer to the five lines, or stave, in the treble.

The next three, A.C.E. are plain, and represent the ledger lines in alt.

The space above is F. which completes the scale, and provides a line or space for each key of the harpsicord, as appears by the letters on the margin.

Additional keys may be provided for by changing the clif.

When the student is become familiar with the scale, he may proceed to acquire the names, properties and feelings, of the characters.

**Page 2d.** A cushion divided into sixteen squares, in which are placed the characters: six made of cork or leather; six for card paper, a little smaller; and four, pins headed with sealing-wax.

By these, with some easy combinations, upwards of sixty of the notes, marks, and terms, used in harpsicord music, are provided for, and, if more be wanted, they may be readily supplied by the student's own invention, as these are capable of a much more extensive combination. In organ music, the names of the stops, with all the various modes of expression, may be signified. A minute detail of the combinations already formed, would be considered rather too extensive for our limits.

To enable the student to obtain a more general and comprehensive idea of musical notes, a set of semibreves, minims, crochets, &c. are made of tin, resembling, in shape, these characters, as they appear in print, and are placed above the bars in the margins of the second page; the names, properties, and form of each, being acquired, will not only enlarge his knowledge of the art, but render him more accurate in communicating that knowledge to others, particularly to those who have sight.

The portable size of this machine excludes the possibility of setting whole tunes thereon; the intention of it being only to enable the student to acquire a theoretical and practical knowledge of its principles, for which the compass of a few bars is sufficient.

When as much music is set as the length of the stave will admit, the characters may be withdrawn, and replaced in their respective squares, ready to begin a new passage.

When the student has acquired a thorough knowledge of the principle of this machine, and is desirous to set movements at length, one or more frames may be provided with cushions, each a yard long, six inches broad, and one inch thick, having strings on both sides alike; so that when one side is full, he may proceed on the other, covering the first side with a thin board; for which purpose, the frames may be made to rise on each side a quarter of an inch higher than the cushions; and thus he will be enabled to retain his compositions till transcribed.

Mr. CHRISTIE has also in some forwardness an invention which will enable the performer (with or without sight) to write music in the act of playing on the organ or harpsicord, and by which extempore music may be preserved.

P.S. In our Magazine for July, we described Mr. Christie as *resident* at the Asylum in Liverpool, which was a mistake, as he only attends there to instruct the musical pupils belonging to that institution.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

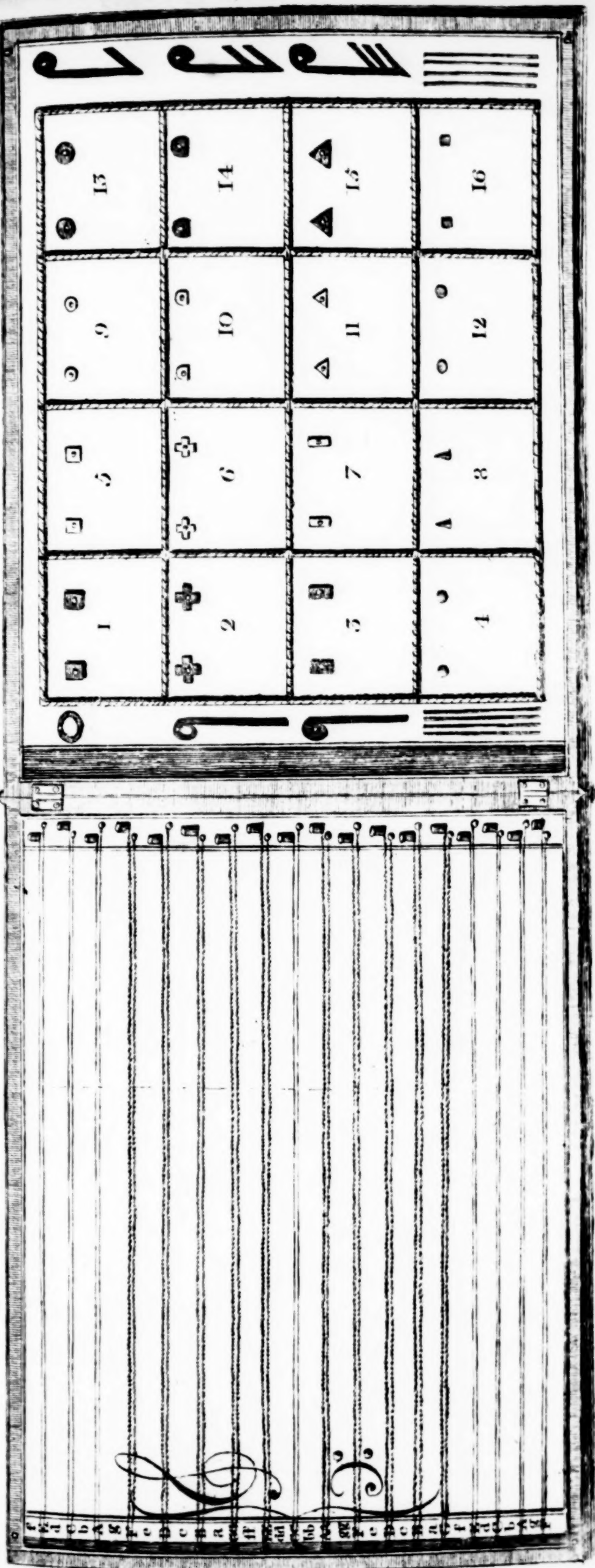
SIR,

I Lately discovered a property belonging to the elastic resin, caoutchouc, popularly called India rubber, which, I believe, has not hitherto been noticed. This property may be ascertained in the following manner:

Take a quarter of a sheet of writing-paper, hold it to the fire till it be pretty warm, and then immediately lay it upon a table,



*Therigraph, or Machine for teaching Music to the Blind.*







a table, or any even surface; hold it there steadily to prevent its slipping, and briskly rub it, ten or a dozen times, in the same direction, with a piece of India rubber. Now, upon attempting to lift the paper, it will be found to adhere closely to the table; and, being suddenly raised, and again brought within a small distance, it will be strongly attracted to the table. This is occasioned by a quantity of *electric fluid* accumulated *between* the table and the paper, by the friction of the rubber. For, on presenting a conducting body, the paper will be attracted to it. Sparks, attended with a crackling noise, may be drawn from the paper in the usual manner; which, when viewed in the dark, appear more luminous than might at first be supposed.

It must be supposed, however, that unless the paper be lifted very expeditiously from the table, the greater part of the fluid will escape in doing it; and, consequently, the paper will exhibit but small signs of electricity. Indeed, the quantity of fluid accumulated is always much greater than that which remains on the paper; but in dry, frosty weather, the best time for making the experiment, I have found the quantity remaining to be considerable. I have several times endeavoured to excite the paper without having previously warmed

it at the fire; but though I have continued the friction till the paper has grown warm, my endeavours have never succeeded.

I am, sir,

Hereford, Your humble servant,  
Nov. 12, 1797. THO. HOWLDY.

— — —  
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I SEE, in the last Monthly Magazine for October, an account of a new invented instrument for transplanting turnips, by James Kirkpatrick. This a mistake, and which, if you will give me leave, I will rectify.

The instrument in question was invented, many years ago, by Mr. CUBITT GRAY, a very respectable farmer in Norfolk; and you will find, in the fourth volume of papers, published by order of the Agricultural Society at Bath, a letter from me, addressed to the secretary, giving a description of it; since which I have had many dozens of them made here, under my inspection, for the use of the members of the Bath society.

Thinking it not right to deprive the inventor of so good an instrument of the merit he deserves, I have troubled you with this explanation. And remain,

Yr Wight, Your most obedient servant,  
Nov. 7. JOS. KIRKPATRICK.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### THE AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

The public will peruse with much satisfaction, the continuance of the proceedings of this respectable Association. We have been favoured, by one of the subscribers, with the following interesting substance of a quarto pamphlet, which has just been printed, and privately circulated among the members of the Association.

WHEN the last memoir of the *Proceedings of this Association* came from the press, the progress of Major HOUGHTON was the subject of just exultation. He had reached Ferbanne on the river Falemé, in the dominions of the king of Bambouk, and had been received with extraordinary kindness by the king of that country, who had furnished him with a guide to Tombuctoo, and money to defray the expences of his journey.

In the major's letter to Dr. LAIDLEY of the 6th of May, 1791, written from Medina, he appears to have entertained great confidence of success. "I have received, (he observes) the best intelligence of the places I design visiting, from a *shereef* here, who lives at Tombuctoo, and who luckily knew me when I was British consul to the emperor of Moro-

co, in 1772. I find, that in the river — am going to explore, *they have decked vessels with masts, with which they carry on trade from Tombuctoo EASTWARD to the centre of Africa.* I mean to embark in one of them from Genné, in Bambara, to Tombuctoo."

Of the major's subsequent progress there is no certain account. The latest intelligence received, immediately from himself, was dated the 1st of September, 1791, about six weeks after the date of the last letter from the king of Bambouk's capital. This advice came in the following very short note to Dr. LAIDLEY, on the Gambia river;—"Major Houghton's compliments to Dr. Laidley, "is in good health; on his way to Tombuctoo, robbed of all his goods, by "Fenda Bucar's son."

This

This note being written with a pencil, the name of the place from whence it was dated was nearly obliterated. It appeared to Dr. Laidley to be Simbing; but no such place can be traced on any existing map, or in any part of the intelligence communicated to the Association. Major Rennell has therefore suggested, that, if it could be supposed, a part of the initial had been defaced, the name might have been written *Timbing*; in which case, it would nearly answer to the Timbi of D'Anville, placed about eight journies short of Tombuctoo.

That major Houghton was within a short distance of Tombuctoo, there is, indeed, no room to doubt; and it was with inexpressible concern, that the next communication from the Gambia brought advice of his death. It was reported, at first among the traders on the river, that he had been murdered, by means of the king of Bambara; but Dr. Laidley writes, that this report was afterwards contradicted. Subsequent accounts, however, confirmed the circumstance of his death; but neither the place, nor the time of his disease, were ascertained with precision. The natives report, that he died a natural death; and, by their description, it appears that the complaint which proved fatal to him was a dysentery. They added, that his remains lay under a tree in the wilderness.

It would seem, from various information, that this unfortunate gentleman, notwithstanding the hospitable reception he had met with from the king of Bam-bouk, was no favourite of the natives in general. It was stated, on a former occasion, that he derived an assurance of safety from his poverty; but, unhappily, he had no such security. Contrary to all the suggestions of prudence, and the remonstrance of his friends in England, the major had encumbered himself with an assortment of bale goods, consisting of linens, scarlet cloth, cutlery, beads, amber, and other merchandize, which presented to the ignorant negroes such temptations as savage virtue could not resist. He complains, in all his letters, of the pilfering disposition of the natives; and it appears, that he was involved in perpetual contests with them on that account. Circumstances of this nature, without doubt, deprived him of those kindnesses and attentions which might have contributed to his preservation. Dr. Laidley offered rewards for the recovery of his books and papers, but without effect.

In deploring the melancholy issue of this unhappy expedition, it must, however, be observed, that the miscarriage of Major Houghton furnishes no proof that the difficulties of proceeding to Tombuctoo, by way of the Gambia, are insuperable: on the contrary, there is reason to believe, that a traveller of good temper and conciliating manners, who has nothing with him to tempt rapacity, may expect every assistance from the natives, and the fullest protection from their chiefs. All doubts, indeed, on this head, are obviated by a letter of Major Houghton himself, referred to in page six, of the last memoir; which, besides acknowledging, in the most explicit terms, his hospitable reception by all ranks of people, contains so many curious and important particulars that it is thought necessary to lay before the society, in a postscript to this account, the material parts of its contents, in the major's own words.

As soon as the committee were convinced, that the intelligence of Major Houghton's death was but too well founded, they took the first opportunity that presented itself, of engaging another person to follow the same route. Mr. MUNGO PARK, a native of Scotland, a young man of no mean talents, who had been educated in the medical line, and was lately returned from a voyage to India, offered himself for this service; and the committee, finding him sufficiently instructed in the use of Hadley's quadrant to make the necessary observations, geographer enough to trace out his path in the wilderness, and not unacquainted with natural history, accepted his offer.

He set out accordingly in May, 1795, and soon afterwards arrived at the Gambia, when Dr. Laidley, to whose good offices the Association are under the greatest obligations, received him more as a son than a stranger: and it is to be lamented, that the river Gambia having been for more than a year blocked up by French privateers, many letters from him and the doctor, of which notice has been obtained through various channels, have miscarried: in particular, the dispatches, by a vessel called the Endeavour, which was captured on her passage home; but the crew making their escape in the long boat in the night, have given advice, that there were letters on board to the Association, both from Mr. Park and Dr. Laidley. In another case, it is known that the dispatches were thrown over-board.



board. The only letters of consequence which the committee have received, are, one from Mr. Park, dated Pisania, 1st December, 1795; and two from Dr. Laidley to Mr. James Willis (the intended consul to Senegambia) communicated by him to the committee, the one dated the 23d of May, and the other the 1st of August, 1796. From these communications, the subscribers will perceive, that well-grounded hopes may be entertained, that the views of the Association will, in a great degree, be speedily accomplished. Should Mr. Park have happily escaped the dangers incident to the undertaking and the climate, his return may be daily expected; and the knowledge he must have acquired, cannot but be highly interesting and important.

*The following are Copies of those Letters.*

GENTLEMEN, *Pisania, Dec. 1, 1795.*

‘ YOU need not be surprised at my long stay in Gambia, for, I assure you, that this is the first opportunity that has presented itself since my arrival; and it happens very fortunately for me, as I am now greatly recovered from a long and painful sickness, that confined me to the house, or bed, during the greater part of the rains.

‘ As Mr. Willis is not yet arrived, I must have lost the travelling season for this year, had not Dr. Laidley, who has, on every occasion, seconded the laudable designs of the Association, given me every assistance in his power, and provided me with two attendants, an horse, two asses, and every thing necessary for the journey.

‘ One of my attendants is a resident of the place; he speaks good English; and goes as my interpreter. My terms with him are ten bars per month, from the time he leaves Pisania till his return; five bars per month to his wife, during his absence; and, if he accompanies me as far as Sego, he is to receive the price of two prime slaves on his return.—The other is one of Dr. Laidley’s own servants; he has always behaved in the most faithful manner; and the doctor has offered him, as a reward for going with me, his freedom, when he returns. A blacksmith and his son likewise accompany us; they have been employed by the doctor for two years, and are now going to their native town, Jumbo, in the kingdom of Karta.

MONTHLY MAG. XXIV.

‘ With this small, but select, party, I shall take my departure, to-morrow morning, from Pisania. It is my intention to travel with as much expedition as possible, till I have crossed the Senegal, and got into the kingdom of Casson. I shall then think the most troublesome part of this journey is over, and take the first opportunity of writing to the Association.

‘ As all my former communications have fallen into the hands of the French, I shall here repeat some of the most material points of information contained in them. I shall begin, by enumerating the days’ journeys between this and Sego, by the northern route, which is the route commonly used by the Slatees, and that by which I shall travel. They are as follow: From Pisania, Coota, Cunda, Woolli, Color, Tambacunda, Nomataba, Jalica, first town of Bondou; Fittayeraboy, Cufang, Dibboo, Goolemboo, or Galambob, last town of Bendon; Gung-gadi, on the northern bank of the Senegal, in the small kingdom of Cajaga; Kirtani, first town of Casson; Saboofura, Cooniakari, Soomina. Comoroo, Saimpo, the last town of Casson, situated at the bottom of the Banbara mountains; Karruneulla, Gemmo, or Kimmo (for the G sounds hard) Fangoomba, Dibbong-Meiffang, Seco, Karrabejanga, Comba, Dubbila, last town of Karta, Pampara, first of Sego, Nyamoo, Glungorollo, Dampa, Finimarboo, Scacorro, Fanimboo, Woolocomboo, Doolinkeebon, Diggani, Sego.

‘ Diggani stands on the northern bank of the Joliba, opposite to Sego, which is upon the southern bank of that river. The Joliba is very broad here, but so shallow, that people can wade over it in a dry season: but the king would be much offended at any merchant that crossed the river in this manner; for, the old fishermen are entirely supported by the small fares they receive for carrying passengers over the river.

‘ The route from Sego to Genné, lies along the southern bank of Joliba, by the places mentioned on the chart of the Association. And from Genné they proceed, by water, to Tombuctoo; few of the Slatees go farther than Sego, and none, I believe, farther than Genné. The only person I have yet seen who has been at Tombuctoo, was an old priest; he represents it as a very large town; and says, that Houssa is thirty days by land, and forty-five by water, to the

coast of Tombuctoo; that the canoes are large, and *not made of one tree*, but of many planks put together; and, what is more surprising, that they are navigated by people *as white as I am*.

'These are the most remarkable points of information that I have been able to collect concerning the route. I have got no information respecting the termination of the Niger, and I am sorry it is so lame in other parts.

'I think it is but justice, to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to Dr. Laidley, who received me, on my arrival in Africa, with an invitation to his house, where I have been ever since; and it has been entirely owing to his exertions, that I am now enabled to put my designs in execution, and attempt, with some probability of success, to fulfil my engagements to the Association.

'I am, gentlemen,

'Your obedient servant,

'MUNGO PARK.'

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DR. LAIDLEY TO MR. WILLIS.

'SIR, *River Gambia, May 22, 1796*

'YOUR esteemed note, per the Robert, Captain Grandison, I duly received. Your letter to Mr. Park will be sent off immediately, although I have but little hopes of its reaching him. A messenger, who arrived here yesterday, informs me, that he had passed Gytim, in his way to Sego, two months ago, and had passed the territories of Dessy, previously to the breaking out of the war that now rages between him and the king of Sego: had that not been the case, he would have been under the disagreeable necessity of returning hither, or endeavour to penetrate, by a long, perilous, and circuitous route, his way to *Genne*. I am happy he has in time reached the territories of the king of Sego; and I hope, if all is well with him, he must, by this time, have reached Tombuctoo. For farther particulars respecting his outfit, and the engagements I have entered into on his account, I refer you to his letter to Sir Joseph Banks, which accompanies this. I understand there are letters at Galamboh and at Dessy, for the Association, which I am in daily expectation of. Should they arrive in time, they will be forwarded by the Robert. I remain,

'With great deference,

'Sir, your most humble servant,  
*James Willis, Esq.* 'JOHN LAIDLEY.'

DR. LAIDLEY TO MR. WILLIS.

'SIR, *River Gambia, Aug. 1, 1796.*

'YOUR esteemed favour, per the Robert, was delivered me by captain Grandison, in answer to which, I beg leave to acquaint you, that Mr. Park left me on the 2d December, 1795, completely equipped for his intended journey; since which I have received no dispatches from him, which rather surprises me as he promised to write to the Association, from Galamboh. I have lately learned, that he has reached the residence of an Arabian king, situate to the northward, and considerably to the eastward, of Sego—the northward route, I judge, he has found necessary to take, to avoid the territories of Dessy, which have been depopulated by a numerous army of the king of Sego's. I cannot account for his taking such a circuit, in any other manner than to avoid the feat of war, which has been carried on with unabated fury between those two powerful princes, for several months past: this may, perhaps, account for his silence; or, he may have left letters in the hands of several people that may not have reached me. I hope he has long ere this reached Tombuctoo; and I flatter myself he will find great inducement to penetrate as far as Houssa. *From every information I have received, ships come there of about 100 tons burden,* (according to the description given of them) but from whence, and by whom navigated, cannot learn.

'I have written to Mr. Park several times, but from the rapidity of his journey, I have little hope of any of my letters reaching him. Your letter will be forwarded the first opportunity.

'I have also, since the death of my friend, Mr. H. Beaufoy, written by different opportunities to Sir Joseph Banks, acquainting him of every particular respecting Mr. Park, and the engagements I have entered into on his account, some of which may not have reached him, as several letters have been destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French.

'Having nothing farther to communicate, I remain, with great deference,

'Sir, your humble servant,  
*J. Willis, Esq.* 'JOHN LAIDLEY.'

WITH whatever hesitation some of the facts, stated in the preceding letters, may be received; concerning the species of boats which are said to navigate the river leading *eastward* from Tombuctoo to Houssa, and the magnitude of the ships



ships that come up to the latter city, it is, however, certain, that similar accounts have been transmitted to the society from very different quarters, and from persons of the highest credit, wholly unconnected with, and at an immense distance from each other. Testimonies without number occur to prove, that the river running eastward to Tombuctoo, and from thence to Houssa, widening as it runs, is the Niger, or a considerable branch of it; and its termination in an extensive lake, or mediterranean ocean, in the very centre of Africa, seems extremely probable. Major Houghton (as we have seen) was informed at Medina, by the Shereef, whom he had known at Morocco, that he might embark at Genné, and proceed *with the stream* to Tombuctoo; and, moreover, that decked vessels navigated. The same information was given by the native who served the major as a guide; and the society have received a letter from Mr. Matra, the consul at Tangiers, inclosing one from his brother at Tunis\*, wherein the latter expresses himself in these words: "I have traced a mediterranean sea in the interior of Africa, from such a concurrence of testimony, as obviates all doubts of its existence, and it must be of a prodigious surface!"—Concerning the people, mentioned by Mr. Park as *white*, the only conclusion to be drawn is, that they are of *Moorish origin*. Some of these might appear, in the eyes of Mr. Park's informant, the negro priest, a race of whites; but it cannot easily be supposed that a nation perfectly white, like the people of Europe, is to be found in the bosom of the African continent.—

Since the foregoing sheets were printed, the secretary of the association has been enabled to announce to the subscribers, that a Mr. HORNEMANN (another intended traveller) has begun his journey under very favourable circumstances. Having been provided with introductory

letters to some distinguished literary characters in France, members of the *Institut National*, he proceeded to Paris, where he arrived in the beginning of July, and was received by those gentlemen with great kindness and attention; and with assurances, on their part, and on the parts of their colleagues, of an ardent zeal to promote the purposes of his mission. M. la Lande furnished him with some copies of his *Mémoire de l'Afrique*, and presented him to a meeting of the *Institut National*, at which he was permitted to assist. M. Broussonnet, who is appointed consul for Mogadore, introduced him to M. de Roche, lately nominated consul-general at Tangier—by whose means, he has formed an acquaintance with a Turkish gentleman, a native of Tripoli, now residing in Paris; who being made acquainted with the motives and views of the African Association, has entered into Mr. Hornemann's intrepid enterprize with a liberality and ardour, particularly honourable to a Mahometan. Besides giving him much excellent advice and instruction with respect to his route, he has favoured him with a letter of introduction, written in Arabic, to a person of consequence residing in Cairo, conceived in terms of the warmest recommendation. He particularly requests his friend, "to introduce Mr. Hornemann to such Mahometan merchants (men of integrity) as have travelled into the interior of Africa; to furnish him with every assistance and facility in prosecuting his journey; and, above all, to secure to him such protection in the caravan with which he may travel, as may render his progress not only free from peril, but commodious and pleasant.

Thus provided, Mr. HORNEMANN was on the point of proceeding to Marseilles; from whence to embark by the first opportunity for Alexandria; at which place it is probable he will arrive before the end of this month.

August 25th, 1797.

\* Dated 16th, September, 1794.

#### MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

Our desire to present our Readers with the Proceedings of the African Association, which, we have reason to believe, is not likely, at present, to appear before the Public in any other shape, has occasioned us to defer several Mathematical Communications, and the answers to some questions. At this moment also it may be proper, that we should announce our design not to insert any more mathematical questions; but to confine our mathematical department entirely to mathematical letters, and general disquisitions upon curious and unascertainable points. We adopt this new arrangement with a view to enlarge our article of NEW PATENTS, which, in future, will be conducted by a gentleman of the first eminence in the philosophical world, and be extended to every species of mechanical and chemical discovery or improvement.

coast of Tombuctoo; that the canoes are large, and *not made of one tree*, but of many planks put together; and, what is more surprising, that they are navigated by people *as white as I am*.

'These are the most remarkable points of information that I have been able to collect concerning the route. I have got no information respecting the termination of the Niger, and I am sorry it is so lame in other parts.

'I think it is but justice, to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to Dr. Laidley, who received me, on my arrival in Africa, with an invitation to his house, where I have been ever since; and it has been entirely owing to his exertions, that I am now enabled to put my designs in execution, and attempt, with some probability of success, to fulfil my engagements to the Association.

'I am, gentlemen,

'Your obedient servant,

'MUNGO PARK.'

DR. LAIDLEY TO MR. WILLIS.

'SIR, *River Gambia, May 22, 1796*

'YOUR esteemed note, per the Robert, Captain Grandison, I duly received. Your letter to Mr. Park will be sent off immediately, although I have but little hopes of its reaching him. A messenger, who arrived here yesterday, informs me, that he had passed Gytim, in his way to Sego, two months ago, and had passed the territories of Dessy, previously to the breaking out of the war that now rages between him and the king of Sego: had that not been the case, he would have been under the disagreeable necessity of returning hither, or endeavour to penetrate, by a long, perilous, and circuitous route, his way to *Genne*. I am happy he has in time reached the territories of the king of Sego; and I hope, if all is well with him, he must, by this time, have reached Tombuctoo. For farther particulars respecting his outfit, and the engagements I have entered into on his account, I refer you to his letter to sir Joseph Banks, which accompanies this. I understand there are letters at Galambole and at Dessy, for the Association, which I am in daily expectation of. Should they arrive in time, they will be forwarded by the Robert. I remain,

'With great deference,

'Sir, your most humble servant,  
*James Willis, Esq.* 'JOHN LAIDLEY.'

DR. LAIDLEY TO MR. WILLIS.

'SIR, *River Gambia, Aug. 1, 1796.*

'YOUR esteemed favour, per the Robert, was delivered me by captain Grandison; in answer to which, I beg leave to acquaint you, that Mr. Park left me on the 2d December, 1795, completely equipped for his intended journey; since which I have received no dispatches from him, which rather surprises me as he promised to write to the Association, from Galambole. I have lately learned, that he has reached the residence of an Arabian king, situate to the northward, and considerably to the eastward, of Sego—the northward route, I judge, he has found necessary to take, to avoid the territories of Dessy, which have been depopulated by a numerous army of the king of Sego's. I cannot account for his taking such a circuit, in any other manner than to avoid the seat of war, which has been carried on with unabated fury between those two powerful princes, for several months past: this may, perhaps, account for his silence; or, he may have left letters in the hands of several people that may not have reached me. I hope he has long ere this reached Tombuctoo; and I flatter myself he will find great inducement to penetrate as far as Houssa. *From every information I have received, ships come there of about 100 tons burthen,* (according to the description given of them) but from whence, and by whom navigated, cannot learn.

'I have written to Mr. Park several times, but from the rapidity of his journey, I have little hope of any of my letters reaching him. Your letter will be forwarded the first opportunity.

'I have also, since the death of my friend, Mr. H. Beaufoy, written by different opportunities to Sir Joseph Banks, acquainting him of every particular respecting Mr. Park, and the engagements I have entered into on his account, some of which may not have reached him, as several letters have been destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French.

'Having nothing farther to communicate, I remain, with great deference,

'Sir, your humble servant,  
*J. Willis, Esq.* 'JOHN LAIDLEY.'

WITH whatever hesitation some of the facts, stated in the preceding letters, may be received; concerning the species of boats which are said to navigate the river leading *eastward* from Tombuctoo to Houssa, and the magnitude of the ships



ships that come up to the latter city, it is, however, certain, that similar accounts have been transmitted to the society from very different quarters, and from persons of the highest credit, wholly unconnected with, and at an immense distance from each other. Testimonies without number occur to prove, that the river running eastward to Tombuctoo, and from thence to Houssa, widening as it runs, is the Niger, or a considerable branch of it; and its termination in an extensive lake, or mediterranean ocean, in the very centre of Africa, seems extremely probable. Major Houghton (as we have seen) was informed at Medina, by the Shereef, whom he had known at Morocco, that he might embark at Genné, and proceed *with the stream* to Tombuctoo; and, moreover, that decked vessels navigated. The same information was given by the native who served the major as a guide; and the society have received a letter from Mr. Matra, the consul at Tangiers, inclosing one from his brother at Tunis\*, wherein the latter expresses himself in these words: "I have traced a mediterranean sea in the interior of Africa, from such a concurrence of testimony, as obviates all doubts of its existence, and it must be of a prodigious surface!"—Concerning the people, mentioned by Mr. Park as *white*, the only conclusion to be drawn is, that they are of *Moorish origin*. Some of these might appear, in the eyes of Mr. Park's informant, the negro priest, a race of whites; but it cannot easily be supposed that a nation perfectly white, like the people of Europe, is to be found in the bosom of the African continent.—

Since the foregoing sheets were printed, the secretary of the association has been enabled to announce to the subscribers, that a Mr. HORNEMANN (another intended traveller) has begun his journey under very favourable circumstances. Having been provided with introductory

letters to some distinguished literary characters in France, members of the *Institut National*, he proceeded to Paris, where he arrived in the beginning of July, and was received by those gentlemen with great kindness and attention; and with assurances, on their part, and on the parts of their colleagues, of an ardent zeal to promote the purposes of his mission. M. la Lande furnished him with some copies of his *Mémoire de l'Afrique*, and presented him to a meeting of the *Institut National*, at which he was permitted to assist. M. Broussonnet, who is appointed consul for Mogadore, introduced him to M. de Roche, lately nominated consul-general at Tangier—by whose means, he has formed an acquaintance with a Turkish gentleman, a native of Tripoli, now residing in Paris; who being made acquainted with the motives and views of the African Association, has entered into Mr. Hornemann's intrepid enterprize with a liberality and ardour, particularly honourable to a Mahometan. Besides giving him much excellent advice and instruction with respect to his route, he has favoured him with a letter of introduction, written in Arabic, to a person of consequence residing in Cairo, conceived in terms of the warmest recommendation. He particularly requests his friend, "to introduce Mr. Hornemann to such Mahometan merchants (men of integrity) as have travelled into the interior of Africa; to furnish him with every assistance and facility in prosecuting his journey; and, above all, to secure to him such protection in the caravan with which he may travel, as may render his progress not only free from peril, but commodious and pleasant.

Thus provided, Mr. HORNEMANN was on the point of proceeding to Marseilles; from whence to embark by the first opportunity for Alexandria; at which place it is probable he will arrive before the end of this month.

August 25th, 1797.

\* Dated 16th, September, 1794.

#### MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

Our desire to present our Readers with the Proceedings of the African Association, which, we have reason to believe, is not likely, at present, to appear before the Public in any other shape, has occasioned us to defer several Mathematical Communications, and the answers to some questions. At this moment also it may be proper, that we should announce our design not to insert any more mathematical questions; but to confine our mathematical department entirely to mathematical letters, and general disquisitions upon curious and unascertainable points. We adopt this new arrangement with a view to enlarge our article of NEW PATENTS, which, in future, will be conducted by a gentleman of the first eminence in the philosophical world, and be extended to every species of mechanical and chemical discovery or improvement.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNETS,  
*attempted in the manner of*  
'CONTEMPORARY WRITERS.'

## SONNET I.

PENSIVE, at eve, on the hard world I mus'd,  
And my poor heart was sad : so at the moon  
I gaz'd—and sigh'd, and sigh'd !—for, ah ! how  
soon

Eve darkens into night. Mine eye perus'd  
With tearful vacancy, the *damty* grais,  
Which wept and glitter'd in the paly ray :  
And I did pause me on my lonely way,  
And mus'd me on those wretched ones, who  
pass

O'er the black heath of sorrow. But, alas !  
Most of MYSELF I thought : when it befell,  
That the sooth SPIRIT of the breezy wood  
Breath'd in mine ear—"All this is very well ;  
But much of *one* thing is for *no* thing good."  
Ah ! my poor heart's inexplicable swell !

NEHEMIAH HIGGINBOTHAM.

## SONNET II.

## TO SIMPLICITY.

O ! I do love thee, meek *Simplicity* !  
For of thy lays the lulling simpleness  
Goes to my heart, and soothes each small distress,  
Distress tho' small, yet haply great to me !  
'Tis true, on lady Fortune's gentlest pad  
I amble on ; yet, tho' I know not why,  
So sad I am !—but should a friend and I  
Grow cool and *miss*, O ! I am *very* sad !  
And then with sonnets and with sympathy  
My dreamy bosom's mytic woes I pall ;  
Now of my false friend plaining plaintively,  
Now raving at mankind in general ;  
But whether sad or fierce, 'tis simple all,  
All very simple, meek SIMPLICITY !

NEHEMIAH HIGGINBOTHAM.

## SONNET III.

ON A RUINED HOUSE IN A ROMANTIC  
COUNTRY.

AND this rest house is that, the which he built,  
Lamented Jack ! And here his malt he pil'd,  
Cautious in vain ! These rats that squeak so  
wild,

Squeak, not unconscious of their father's guilt.  
Did ye not see her gleaming thro' the glade !  
Belike, 'twas she, the maiden all forlorn.  
What tho' she milk no cow with crumpled  
horn,

Yet, *aye*, she haunts the dale where *erst* she  
stray'd :

And, *aye*, beside her stalks her amorous knight !  
Still on his thighs their wonted brogues are  
worn,

And thro' those brogues, still tatter'd and betorn,  
His hindward charms gleam an unearthly white ;

As when thro' broken clouds at night's high noon  
Peeps in fair fragments forth the full-orb'd  
harvest-moon !

NEHEMIAH HIGGINBOTHAM.

TO MISS M. A. H—s, FROM HER  
MOTHER ;*With an Introduction to Botany.*

TO thee, dear object of my tenderest love,  
A gift I send ; may't thou my choice ap-  
prove.

No labour'd trifle, no expensive toy,  
No glittering bauble shall attract thy eye ;  
Nor luscious cates my fondness shall express  
Tempting thy youth to dangerous, mean excess ;  
Nor gaudy ornaments, by whim design'd,  
With vulgar vanity infect thy mind.

The gift I send shall other joys bestow,  
Joys that from nature and from knowledge flow.  
Not knowledge, such as ill-formed minds dis-  
play,

Of modes and forms, the fopperies of a day :  
Not such as shows, by calculations cool,  
To win the rubber, or secure the pool ;  
Instructs the plume to wave, the robe to flow,  
Or the pale cheek with borrow'd tint to glow ;  
Not vulgar pleasure, such as courts the vain  
Fantastic slaves of fashion's transient reign.  
Not such as wait on dissipation's call,  
In crowded card-rooms, or at midnight ball,  
Where avarice and envy rule confest,  
Where every mean sensation fills the breast ;  
Where virtue, taste, and knowledge must give  
way

To self-important folly's boundless sway ;  
Where age and youth one common path pursue,  
One common scene of trifles keep in view,  
Life wasting in an useless, waking trance,  
Vain of profusion, sloth, and ignorance.

This gift, improved, shall, to thy mind, in-  
sure

Knowledge more noble, and delight more pure.  
Shall teach thee nature's footsteps to pursue,  
Her varying beauties place before thy view.  
Teach thee her secret workings to explore,  
Till thy expanding mind shall learn to soar  
Above the wonders of this earthly ball,  
To the wise, just, and powerful Cause of all.  
The simplest blade that decks the humble sod,  
Shall raise thy soul, adoring, to that GOD  
Who with like skill the stately oak has made,  
And the low plant that creeps beneath its shade.

Sweet is the task thro' woodland-wilds to  
stray,

Health and Content, companions of thy way ;  
To watch the earthly blossom's opening bloom,  
Admire its tints, inhale its sweet perfume.  
Each little beauteous stranger to select,  
With pleasing care each part minute inspect,

TH



Till their agreeing characters proclaim  
Its nation, tribe, and family, and name.

Such pleasing tasks be thine; and could the  
prayers,

The watchful ardor of a mother's cares,  
From thy dear head each future danger ward,  
From peril shield thee, and from error guard,  
Nor pain, nor sorrow should disturb thy rest,  
Nor folly tease, nor passion wound thy breast.  
And hope describes thy path as straight and fair,  
Removed from want, and toil, and sordid care.  
Not strewn with briars, but with roses drest,  
By friends protected, and with culture blest.

Yet, ah! the common lot, assign'd to all,  
Spite of my tenderest cares, to thee must fall!  
Spite of my fond precautions thou must bear  
Of disappointment's weight, a common share!  
Oh! then may reason strong, and virtue pure,  
Teach thee its heaviest pressure to endure.  
So, should thy fun of happiness decline,  
Should sorrow, pain, or toil, or want be thine,  
By these supported, shall thy steady pace  
Right onward steer, nor one weak step retrace.  
Guided by these thy well-formed mind may  
trust,

That, to the wise, benovolent and just,  
The paths of woe, tho' gloomy and uneven,  
Tho' strewn with thorns, shall terminate in  
heaven.

Shrewsbury.

A. H.

#### THE DREAM.

AN IMITATION OF THE BEGINNING OF  
THE ELEVENTH BOOK OF APULEIUS.

IN a vision of the night,  
Bursting on my ravish'd sight,  
Lo! the moon \* before me stood,  
By the foam-besilver'd flood.

\* In order to understand the description of the moon in these verses, which, with some addition, is taken from Apuleius, it is necessary to observe, that each of those mighty powers, rooted in the first cause, and which were called gods by the ancients, is, according to the Grecian theologists, the leader of a luminous series of a greater or less extent, according to its nearer, or more remote alliance to the highest god. Hence, as the deity of the moon, i.e. Diana, is of the vivific series, she is celebrated by Apuleius, as Ceres, Proserpine, Rhea, Isis, &c. &c. in consequence of those divinities belonging to the same series. She is likewise said even to illuminate the sun; because, according to the same theologists, that vivific series of which she is the head, is superior to the harmonic series to which the sun belongs. Considered, therefore, with relation to her summit, or first subsistence, she is superior to the deity of the sun. Nature too, was considered by the same theologists as principally flourishing in the moon; and hence they called the moon, *αὐτοῦ φασὶς ἀγαλμα*, i. e. "the self-conspicuous image of nature." For nature belongs to the vivific series.

The many-coloured garment of the moon, is

Matchless were the garb and mien  
Of the heav'n's refulgent queen,  
As she graceful press'd the ground,  
Dews ambrosial spreading round.  
Dazzling like the burnish'd gold,  
Shone her hair, in ringlets roll'd,  
Copious on her neck behind,  
Softly waving to the wind.  
Multiform, with flow'rs around,  
Hecate's crown her temples bound,  
In whose middle, on the sight  
Flashing like a mirror bright,  
Shone an orb of glorious light.  
Viper's furrows, ears of corn,  
Bind the diadem and adorn.  
With a many coloured vest,  
Was the awful goddess drest—  
Lucid now with beauteous white,  
Now with yellow saffron bright;  
Of this golden hue instead,  
Flaming now with rosy red.  
But what dazzl'd most my sight,  
Was a robe like that of night,  
Of the deepest dusky hue,  
Darkly splendid to the view.  
This the goddess spreading round,  
Flung'd at bottom, on the ground  
Floated gracefully behind,  
By a silver zone confin'd.  
Thence the folds sin'iter tend,  
Emboss'd, and at her shoulder end.  
Glitt'ring stars in copious store,  
Spang'd all the vestment o'er;  
And half-full the moon between,  
Breathing flaming fires was seen.

As I gaz'd with holy awe,  
A brazen rattle next I saw,  
Brandish'd in her strong right-hand;  
Emblem of her dread command  
O'er the savage fiends of hell,  
That in Stygian darkness dwell.  
While her arm from side to side  
Vigilous shook the rattle wide,  
With terrific thund'ring clang,  
Triple rods resounding rang.  
Next a boat-like cup of gold,  
In her left-hand I behold,  
On whose handle, proudly rais'd  
An asp, with venom bloated, gaz'd.  
Sandles last her feet display'd,  
From the conqu'ring palm-leaf made.

Breathing all Arabia's sweets,  
Me the goddess mildly greets;  
Rapture warbling as she spoke,  
And night's awful stillness broke.  
Moved with thy fervent prayers,  
Adverse fate, and anxious cares,  
I, from whom all beings spring,  
Consolation deign to bring.

intended to represent the various and mutable colour of the lunar orb: and her darkly-splendid vestment, perhaps, alludes to the nature of that orb which is partly luminous, and partly obscure. Her boat-like cup, perhaps, signifies her dominion over moisture; and her agreement with Isis.

Fe:

For I am NATURE, her whose sway  
 All the elements obey:  
 Of the starry spheres the head,  
 Queen of ages, and the dead.  
 I that of the pow'rs divine  
 Th' uniform resemblance shine.  
 Gods supernal me revere,  
 Me, the gods Tartarean fear.  
 Heav'n my pow'r resistless rolls  
 Round the adamantile poles;  
 And its all resplendent height  
 Marks my nod, and owns my might.  
 With this female light of mine,  
 I, on ev'ry structure shine;  
 And with moist enlivening fire,  
 The joyful seeds of plants inspire.  
 Balmy breezes of the sea,  
 Hell's dread silence yield to me.  
 From my fount divinely bright  
 Flows the sun's victorious light;  
 And while from Olympus sleep  
 His strong steeds impetuous leap,  
 While with matchless speed they fly,  
 Thund'ring thro' th' astonish'd sky,  
 Crown'd with fire, th' harmonic king  
 Boasts from me his splendors spring.  
 Grateful lands in times of yore,  
 Glory'd me heav'n's queen t'adore,  
 Under various names and rites,  
 Which to mark my soul delights.  
 Much-enduring mortal hear,  
 Nor adverse fate, nor fortune fear;  
 For in me confiding still,  
 Thou shalt vanquish ev'ry ill;  
 And with independence blest,  
 Soon from ev'ry ill shall rest;  
 And indignant from the crowd,  
 Vain, impertinent, and loud;  
 From unfeeling folly's mirth,  
 Doctrines of Tartarean birth,  
 Lab'rins of delusion dire,  
 Thou shalt happily retire.  
 The goddess said, and swift as light,  
 Shot like a meteor thro' the night.  
 I woke, and starting from the bed,  
 Her rattle seem'd resounding as she fled.

Walworth.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

### SPRING, A SONNET.

NOW Spring, diffusing gladness all around,  
 With smiles alluring courts the western  
 breeze:  
 Her gayest wild-flowers scatters o'er the ground,  
 And clothes in foliage green the spreading  
 trees,  
 Where cowers his partner on her mossy nest.  
 The linnet carols down the sloethorn glade;  
 The thrush, mellifluous, swells his raptur'd  
 breast,  
 In yonder thicket's close-embowering shade;  
 The lark mounts buoyant o'er the shepherd's  
 head,  
 And soaring peerless pours the note of love—  
 Why, then, to all this joy around me dead,  
 Can Spring no sorrow from my heart re-  
 move?

Ah! no—condemn'd to never-ending care—  
 No Spring returns to comfortless despair!

ALBION.

### IMITATION

OF THE FIRST ODE OF ANACREON.

I WISH on some more noble string,  
 Of Cadmus, glorious chief, to sing:  
 But, ah! my chords alone will move  
 To soft, enchanting strains of love.

Afresh of late I strung my lyre,  
 Relating heroes—martial fire—  
 Still from the chords, to war a foe,  
 Love's airy, vernal measures flow.

Oh! chiefs, farewell! my humble note  
 Only in Beauty's praise may float;  
 'Tis mine, away from toilsome fight,  
 To play of Letbia and delight.

November, 1796.

E. T.

### IMITATION

OF THE FIFTH ODE OF ANACREON.

WITH the plant of love, the rose,  
 Let us tinge our sparkling wine;  
 With the fairest flow'r that blows,  
 Let us blushing crowns entwine;  
 And, while laughing Bacchus flows,  
 Sorrow to the winds consign.

Fragrant rose! thou sweetest flow'r!  
 Daughter of the perfum'd Spring!  
 Priz'd by Gods, at banquet hour!  
 Moving in the Graces' ring.  
 Crown'd with roses, Venus' boy  
 Shakes his wreath, and smiles for joy.

Hither, as my sportive lyre,  
 Bromian Bacchus shall inspire,  
 Let the lovely girl advance,  
 With the mazy winding dance;  
 Tuck'd above her knee the vest,  
 Hair unbound, and open breast;  
 While her limbs, to music gay,  
 Each soft-lurking charm display.

November, 1796.

E. T.

### FROM THE GREEK OF PHILODEMUS TO RHODOCLEA.

TO thee, fair Beauty, taught by Love, I bring  
 A chaplet, wreath'd with all the sweets of  
 spring;  
 Sweet blooms narcissus—sweet the blushing  
 rose,  
 In modest hue, while many a violet glows;  
 Accept the wreath thyself, a fairer flower,  
 As soon the victim of the fatal hour.

F. Æ. C. D.

### OVER THE TOMB OF ANACREON. BY ANTIPOTOR OF SIDON.

MAY the fair field in purple foliage bloom,  
 And wanton ivy bind Anacreon's tomb!  
 Soft milky fountains o'er the marble play,  
 And sweetest wine in beds of roses stray;  
 So shall his ashes still some pleasure know,  
 If pleasure ever lights the shades below!

F. Æ. C. D.  
ORIGINAL



# ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

## AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN, GUSTAVUS III.\*

ON the king's return from the diet at Gefle, when his majesty had every reason to be satisfied with the proceedings of the assembly, a grand ball was given at the Opera House. This was succeeded by several similar entertainments, the last of which was fixed for the 15th of March, 1792.

The king, according to custom, dined at one of his seats, called Haga, about a league distance from Stockholm, on the road to Upsal. At four in the afternoon he returned to the capital, and alighted at the apartments which he had caused to be fitted up for his reception contiguous to the Opera-House. The royal palace had been long deserted by the Swedish monarch, his place of actual residence being Haga.

Precisely at two o'clock, a note had been delivered to one of the pages, sealed with a wafer, and bearing the impression of a coat of arms, which were afterwards recognized for the arms of M. de Lilienhorn, an officer in the guards. It was directed "*To the king.*" Scarcely a day passed, but some mysterious note or other was addressed to his majesty. The page, through forgetfulness, kept this letter in his pocket, till six in the evening, when he delivered it into the hand of the monarch.

From the hour of four to six his majesty was engaged in familiar conversation with many gentlemen of rank, who were present at the delivery of this note. It was written with crayon, and ran as follows: "I am still among the number of your friends, though I have reasons to be such no longer. Do not go to the ball

this evening. Your life will be attempted."

After reading this laconic epistle, the king returned it with a smile into his pocket. He then adjourned to the Opera, where he staid the whole time in his box. The performance being finished, the king showed the note he had just received to baron Von Essen, his equerry, regarding it in the light of a malicious forgery. The baron, however, was of a very different opinion, and, instead of partaking the security of his royal master, employed his utmost rhetoric to persuade him to sift this affair to the bottom, and to avoid the threatened danger, by returning immediately to Haga. The king, however, continued firm in his determination to be present at the ball: "At least, let me beg of your majesty (replied the baron) not to come without a cuirass." Unfortunately the king was deaf to all prudent remonstrances. He regarded such measures of precaution, as an act of pusillanimity. Warnings of a similar nature, had of late been frequently sent him, but he imagined, that the malcontents only aimed at keeping him in continual alarm, and would never have the temerity to carry their threats into execution.

After supper, the king descended into the lobby belonging to the first range of boxes. An old French soldier, named Delan, formerly a corporal in the regiment of Royal Swedes, in the pay of France, having retired to Stockholm, had obtained permission to vend sweetmeats and refreshments in this lobby. This veteran had conciliated the good graces of the monarch, and indeed of the whole court, by his good humour and military frankness. It was a common thing with the frequenters of the Opera, to divert themselves with making him talk Swedish, of which he had a very imperfect knowledge; his answers, of course, never failed to excite laughter. The king amused himself, a few minutes, with this facetious corporal, and seemed highly entertained with his replies; then taking the arm of baron Von Essen, who had kept close to him the whole evening, he

\* This account of the assassination of the late king of Sweden, differing materially from any statement we have hitherto seen, we have been induced to give it to our readers. It is extracted from a *Narrative of the Assassination of his late Swedish Majesty, Gustavus III.* lately published on the continent, by a Polish officer, who was an eye-witness of the whole transaction.

he jocosely said, "Let us see, whether they will dare to assassinate me."

The court happened to be in mourning. The king, according to the custom of the country, was dressed in a short black vest, with a robe of the same colour. This robe exactly resembled that worn by the abbés in France. A long scarf of black taffety was folded several times round his body.

The ball had already commenced. His mask could not prevent him from being known by the insignia which he wore, as well as by the hurried and quick step characteristic of his late Swedish majesty.

The king no sooner made his appearance, than the cry, "The king! the king!" was repeated in a kind of whisper from every part of the assembly. A crowd immediately precipitated itself towards him from the bottom of the hall; another group, advancing from the opposite quarter, endeavoured to force its way through. These two parties meeting, probably by preconcerted design, caused a temporary and instantaneous stoppage. The king found himself completely surrounded. In this critical moment the report of a pistol was heard, the explosion of which seemed to be smothered. The monarch instantly fell, and was caught in the arms of baron Von Essen, who had never quitted his master's side. "I am wounded (said the king) by a tall\* mask in black."

The king was conveyed, with all possible expedition, to his apartment. On the first examination it appeared, that he had received a very deep wound in the side. He had perceived the pistol levelled at his breast, and, by a rapid motion of his hand, had warded off the blow from that mortal part to his side. The numerous folds of his scarf had deadened the force of the ball, otherwise he must have been killed upon the spot. The scarf itself had caught fire from the explosion, the flames communicated to his robe, but were extinguished in the ball room.

In the scene of confusion, which immediately took place, the young baron de Pollet, son to the governor of Stralsund, had the presence of mind to fetch the troops in garrison at Stockholm, on whose fidelity the friends of the king could fully rely. Every avenue of the house was immediately beset, and not a

single person suffered to leave the place, fresh numbers of the military arriving every moment.

In the midst of this tumult, some persons, most undoubtedly in the interest of the malcontents, endeavoured to increase the disorder, by giving the alarm of fire. The stair-cases throughout the whole building were unprovided with bannisters, having only a kind of pedestal at stated distances. These pedestals were taken possession of by some of the malcontents, who kept their posts with surprising pertinacity; and such was the general eagerness to escape the threatened ravages of the flames, that many of them were the victims of their own contrivance, being thrown headlong to the bottom of the stair-case.

In a little time M. de Lilienspear, lieutenant of the police, entered the hall with a numerous escort. The building was completely invested with troops, who debarred all persons whatever from either entering in or leaving the place. The number of persons assembled was between seven and eight hundred. The lieutenant posted himself at a table in the hall, with his secretary by his side. Every person was individually summoned to give an account of his name, age, profession, and residence.

After several had, in this manner, passed muster, the turn came to Anckarstroem, an ensign in the regiment of Blue Guards. He affected an air of assurance, but suspicion was already directed against him. One of the musicians belonging to the orchestra had remarked that he had forced himself very close to the person of the king, at the time of his being surrounded. The musician having openly made this remark before the whole company, it easily reached the ears of Anckarstroem. In the interval, between conveying the king to his apartments and the arrival of the troops, he had thrown himself in the way of this musician, whom he invited to partake of some refreshment with him, drank to his good health, and very cordially shook hands with him at parting. These false caresses produced an effect diametrically contrary to what Anckarstroem intended. The musician not only continued to promulgate his suspicions, but related the additional circumstances of Anckarstroem's sudden generosity. These particulars were quickly reported to the lieutenant of police.

Anckarstroem was actually habited in a black

\* The assassin was not tall of stature, but probably appeared so, at this moment to the king.



a black domino. After he had answered some introductory questions, the magistrate said to him, with a stern voice, "You are the rebel who already have attempted to incite the peasants of Up-land to revolt against his majesty. Your being present on this occasion appears to me very suspicious; what were your motives for coming to the ball?" To this interrogatory, Anckarstroem replied with great boldness: "I am under no obligation to render an account of my pleasures; and it does not become you to suspect publicly of so base a crime a man against whom you have no proof."—Having made the answer, he walked off from the tribunal and lost himself among the crowd.

The hall still continued surrounded with troops, and intelligence was conveyed every minute of the state of the wounded monarch. On coming to himself his first care was to send for all the foreign ministers. He was instantly attended by four, the Spanish, Imperial, Russian and Polish ambassadors. Among other discourse, the king let fall this remarkable expression: "I should like to know what Brissot will say of my death in the National Assembly." This speech being immediately circulated, both within doors of the Opera-house, and through the town, exposed all the French to great insult, and for some days rendered it unsafe for them to appear in the streets.

In proportion as the lieutenant of police proceeded in his examination, those who had passed muster were conducted into the lobbies, till, at length, the hall was entirely cleared. A brace of pistols, with a dagger, were now discovered on the floor. The dagger was of a very singular form, and constructed on such principles that the slightest wound inflicted with it could not fail of proving mortal. The pistols were of English manufacture, the barrels about five inches in length. One appeared to have been newly fired off. On unloading the other, it was found to contain two small round balls, not equal to the calibre of the piece; one small ball, which seemed to have been cut, another sewed up in leather, eight small nails, and some bits of lead; in all twenty-eight pieces. This discovery gave reason to apprehend that the pistol with which the king had been wounded, might have been loaded in the same manner, and, consequently, that his majesty had received an equal number of shots in his side.

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At four o'clock in the morning, the examination closed in the hall, without any information being obtained, which might lead to a discovery of the assassin. Every person was now suffered to depart. The same morning the lieutenant of police caused a proclamation to be issued, promising a reward of 10,000 dollars to whoever should discover the actual murderer of the king. In the next place, he recommended all the gun-smiths and sword-cutlers to appear at the *Hôtel de Police*, there to undergo an examination, touching the dagger and the pistols.

This prudent measure led to a discovery. The company of armorers having assembled at the *Hôtel de Police* about nine in the morning, the weapons were produced. The pistols were immediately recognized by one of the company, who deposed, that he had imported them from England, and sold them to M. Anckarstroem, ensign in the regiment of blue guards. A party of soldiers were immediately dispatched to his lodgings, where they found him quietly in bed with his wife, who appeared to be ignorant of the share which her husband had in the regicide. Anckarstroem was directly taken into custody, and underwent several examinations, which led to a complete proof of the charge against him.

#### NO. IV, FROM MY PORT-FOLIO.

The Editor of the PORT-FOLIO has been favoured with several communications, which shall receive early notice: farther correspondence is earnestly solicited.]

##### A NECROLOGY\*.

OF late, numerous are the tributes given in favour of the study of biography; and this amiable species of literature begins to be understood and tasted by the public. It is, indeed, of recent date in this country. The lives of our greatest writers, prefixed to their collected works, present the curious with specimens of the unhappy manner of our biographical compositions. A few uninteresting dates; some petty anecdotes, given without taste, and placed without art; an arid catalogue of works, without criticism; and this penury rendered more sordidly repulsive by the tattered finery of superlative panegyric, of which the reverberated phrases descending, like entailed jewels, to the race of these biographers, enabled them

\* NECROLOGY is derived from the Greek words νεκρος, nekros, a person deceased, and λογος, logos, a discourse.



to compose a portrait as melancholy and uninteresting as the monotonous darkness of a *silhouette*. The beautiful colouring and lively image of Nature was unknown in this rude state of the art. This mode of biography exacted neither learning to comprehend the works it noticed, nor a susceptibility of sentiment to adapt itself to the character recorded, nor taste, in describing works of taste; and, in a word, neither art nor nature. Swift's Life of his patron, Sir William Temple, may be deemed even too favourable a specimen of this biography; but if it were not subscribed with his name, no critic, of common charity, would venture to affix it. Doctor Birch was one of the late, but, I fear, he is not the last doctor, of these biographers of the old school; and it was pleasantly said of his sepulchral pen, that he had a dead hand at a life.

Perhaps Johnson is the *first* English biographer of eminence. His affection for literary history; his habits of meditation; his singular penetration into human nature; and, above all, his sovereign command over the remotest boundaries of our language, enabled him to *create* a critical diction, which, in its energy, its glow, and its felicitous shadowings of intellectual sensation, had the charm of novelty in this country. To imitate this model is mortifying, and, perhaps, it is as dangerous, as to essay wielding the club of Hercules. But let it not be forgotten, that this model was himself a lover and an imitator of the most enchanting biography; the *Eloges* of Fontenelle, and some of his successors.

Of these *Eloges*, it is a prevalent and erroneous notion, that they are as determined panegyrics as that of Pliny's on Trajan. But every thing has now received the touch of philosophy; some things have perished at that touch, while others have been ameliorated; among this vast concussion of human events, *Eloges* have not suffered. They have become the instrument of bold and impartial truths; and, in a funeral oration, the life of a great man has been examined, as the Egyptians at the tombs of their princes, ere the body was deposited, were permitted to form their accusations, or their applause. Fontenelle, in his *Eloges*, observes, that "their title is unjust; for that of lives had been more correct." But even, admirable as are his own, perhaps they have still been invigorated by a bolder strain of opinion than was hazarded in his age. A biographer is a painter of man, an interpreter of nature. Every life of an

illustrious character contains something valuable to that art, that science, or those virtues, in which he excelled; it becomes, therefore, not only the life of an artist, but a portion of art; not only the tribute to individual virtue, but to virtue itself.

It is, indeed, the peculiar charm of such biography to address itself to the domestic and the local passions; to reflect the image of our own existence; and to awaken in YOUTH the feelings of Fame; to put a new pulse in their heart; to open to their view the universe; and to extend the sense of existence to the next generation. The secret fascination of biography, on a heart capable of profound impressions, has been so often acknowledged! and what great men has not the perusal of Plutarch created!

But the study of ancient has not an equal interest with modern biography. Our sympathy is always proportioned to the approximation of its object. There is ever a dissimilarity in the manners, the characters, and the situation of nations, as of individuals; even every age has a genius of its own. Socrates, Apelles, and Themistocles, like the remotest stars, whose magnitude the curious astronomers may calculate, lose the sensation their magnificence might communicate by that awful interval that separates them from the common eye; but Johnson, Reynolds, and Cook, are stars that shed their influence in our common path, and are viewed without the effort of imagination.

The close of every year terminates the career of some eminent persons. Their actions, or their labours are registered in some periodical obituary; but it is evident that that can be no place to animate with that popular eloquence which adorns the severest truths, with those graces that speak to the imagination; with that illuminating criticism which warms, as well as enlightens; fixing that taste, which it found uncertain and hesitating; and inspires our youth (the citizens of the next age) with that spirit of emulation, that forms us to imitate what we are taught to love.

A work consecrated to the memory of men illustrious in the sciences and the arts, or dignified by an extraordinary force of character, might be annually composed, and offered to our youth, as a sublime and enchanting school of genius and of rectitude. These precious volumes would contain the traits that characterize a great man; trace, with a lucid retrogression, the progress, the obstacles, and the perfection of their talents; unfold their

Studies



studies and their habits; exult in their virtues, and discriminate their petty and their splendid errors. Every man of genius has some splendid error; something which the lustre of their character half conceals, and renders sometimes respected, because attached to them. There may be nothing invidious in dwelling on the imperfections of great men: it is, perhaps, necessary that those may receive encouragement whose delicacy is too severe a self-judge, and who, because they discover themselves less perfect than they wish, swallow, in despair, the opium of inaction, stretch themselves in the deadly lethargy of indolence, and have become the suicides of their own fame. This volume would teach such an amiable infirmity how in the moral, as well as the physical world, health depends on exercise.

Such a work would gradually become the annals of literature, of the arts, and of morals. Every professional man effects some invention; approaches some perfection; or has adorned some branch of his pursuits. He has either himself made discoveries, or what is not less valuable, he has popularised former discoveries. All these noted in each life, become so many scattered members of one art; these separated truths will naturally, in an attentive mind, gravitate towards each other; time, that only suffered them to be detected, one by one (as if it were to remunerate human industry) will assemble and assimilate them to their respective art.

This work would be a history of the human mind, and an estimate of the national genius. In becoming properly acquainted with the sources of public information, in observing the reception certain works, or certain men, have met, and in tracing the favour which has been accorded to a work of bad taste, or to a man of impure morals, neither good taste nor virtue would suffer.

What an agreeable picture the imagination forms in viewing this work realised! It traces the generous ardour of youth, not wandering in a labyrinth of doubt, or of ignorance; the path that he is to tread is made level to his eye; no cold and prudent parent, incapable of the sentiment of public felicity; no inane preceptor, instructing his pupil in obsolete maxims, and restraining the growth of the human intellect, like those barbarians, who, by swathing the limbs, flatten and diminish their strength and beauty;

no adversity of fortune, that worst of parents and preceptors, shall impede his progress, or abate his fervour. He will see in this volume his feelings, his obstacles, and his hopes described; he will revolve its pages with enthusiasm; and, burning with the contagion of a sublime industry, he will at once be the marble and the sculptor.

But who are to be the composers of these records? None but the men of talents of the age. It must not be the miserable biographer, who reverberates in his compilations the sentiments so often echoed; whose inverted commas, in his extracts, are but an half kind of honesty in his pillages; for if he could only extract and compile, why did he write? Why make us repurchase, at an enormous price, what we have long had in our library and our head? Why make us guilty (so to express myself) of becoming receivers of stolen goods?

The writers of this NECROLOGY should be men whose opinions are valued by the public; whose taste is sure and delicate; and whose judgment is confirmed by experience. Sublime talents are not requisite to pay a homage to exalted merit; the biographer does not *create*; he only selects and combines; he gives birth to no flowers, he only mingles and sets them off in the wreath. His genius is didactic, but never inventive; while his imagination reposes, his taste reflects the feelings, and his judgment disentangles the intricacies of that genius, whose progress he records. He furnishes the materials of literary history.

From such a register of the exertions of our great contemporaries, there can be no doubt that many beneficial effects must arise. I shall here notice but one; the creation of men, who will add to the glory and strength of the British empire. In revolving the discoveries of the astronomer; the navigations of the adventurer; the inventions of the mechanic; the edifices of the architect; the pictures of the painter; the poems of the poet; the researches of the eloquent historian;—what a crowd of congenial minds will arise! The living artist will be solaced in his labours as he turns these pages; the applause of his rivals (rivals then no more) will half console him for his domestic anxiety, and sometimes for the public neglect. He will view that Time is the friend of merit, and a severe friend, who teaches us gradually to be worthy of its regard. He will correct his errors, by  
3 D 2 meditating

meditating on the errors of his predecessors; and, with the heroism which should animate all great efforts, he will be taught to love that art from which sometimes he turns away in despair, but oftener embraces with enthusiasm. Instructive to the artist, how delightful would this work become to those who seek to be initiated in the arts, and in the strength of the human character.

\*\*\* Mr. PHILLIPS the Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine, has been encouraged by many literary Gentlemen of the first respectability, whose assistance cannot fail to secure the credit and success of the undertaking, to avail himself of his various sources of information, and to attempt the annual publication of A NECROLOGY, on the plan and in the manner which have been suggested in the preceding pages, by his intelligent correspondent.

The French Necrologue was confined to French men, and those chiefly of literary characters. It is proposed, however, to extend

the English Necrology to the natives of every civilized country; and to introduce into it the Biographical Productions and Curiosities which may appear, from time to time, in every language.

To assist this very important and interesting design, the EDITORS, with great respect and deference, solicit the aid and correspondence of literary men in general; and they call, in particular, upon Friends and Relatives, to communicate all the facts which may be necessary to give value and accuracy to the notice of the Lives, and the illustration of the Characters, of eminent Persons recently deceased.

It is conceived, at present, that each of the volumes may be conveniently extended, by interesting and valuable materials, to about 500, 600, or 700 pages, in octavo.

Communications, proposals of assistance, &c. should be addressed to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, for the use of the Editors of the Necrology, any time before the first of February next.

## THE NEW PATENTS,

*Enrolled in October and November.*

*This Article will, in future, be considerably enlarged and improved, under the Conduct of a Gentleman of distinguished Eminence in the Chemical and Philosophical World.*

### WATTS'S DRAINING IMPLEMENT.

ON the nineteenth of October, Mr. HARRY WATTS, of Binley, in the county of Warwick, obtained letters-patent for the invention of an implement for draining, or foughing, wet lands.

The principle of this invention consists in the patentee's mode of forming a sort of subterraneous channels, cavities, foughs, or drains, from every part of the ground to be drained, which channels run into a principal drain, or ditch, cut by the hand in the usual way. These subterraneous channels he forms by means of a particular species of share, foot, or wedge, affixed to a sort of plough, which is drawn by horses in the usual way.

In the beam of the plough is fixed a perpendicular or vertical plate of iron, about 24 inches long, called, from its sharp steel edge, the cutter. To the bottom of this cutter is affixed a solid wedge, or foot, or share, of cast steel, or wrought-iron, 12 inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 inches thick, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep at the base, and terminating in a sharp

point. This wedge, before the plough is put in motion by the horses, is introduced into the ground, as deep as may appear to be necessary; and, by its passage under the surface, it forms the subterraneous channels or foughs which carry off the moisture to the main or principal drain.

To lessen the resistance formed against the sharp edges of the cutter and wedge, in their passage through stiff soils, a circular or rolling cutter may be affixed immediately before the perpendicular cutter; or any other species of shorter perpendicular cutter, may be affixed immediately before the longer principal cutter, at the pleasure of the maker.

### MR. CARTWRIGHT'S APPLICATION OF TILES.

Letters-patent were granted, on the eleventh of October, to the Rev. E. CARTWRIGHT, M.A. of Mary-le-bonne, in the county of Middlesex, for a new application of a cheap and incombustible substitute for any materials commonly used in the securing of buildings from fire.

Mr.



Mr. Cartwright proposes to apply tiles, such as are the least liable to be cracked by fire, in lieu of laths, reeds, or boards, in the making of the ceilings, partitions, or floors of rooms. Each tile is to be of such size that it may be extended from the centre of one joist, spar, or sleeper, to the centre of another, and the interstices are to be accurately filled up with mortar, plaster-of-paris, sparging, tempered brick, earth loam, or any other cement. The tiles are then to be plastered over, and the room finished as in the usual manner.

#### MR. PARISH'S COMBINATION.

Mr. JOHN PARISH, dyer, of Road in Somersetshire, procured letters-patent, on the 31st of October, for a method of rendering all kinds of woollen cloths, stuffs, hats, &c. water-proof.

To effect his purpose, he combines alluminous earth with the metallic parts of a supersaturated solution of tin, and the colouring particles of the *reseda major*; he then mixes such a portion of this combination as the substance requires, with water, that is, about six degrees below a boiling heat, and immerses the cloth in the mixture about half an hour, when it will have acquired a degree of impenetrability to moisture which will continue while the cloth, &c. endures.

#### MR. ECKHARDT'S CARPET-LOOM.

On the 4th of July, letters patent were granted to Mr. ANTHONY GEORGE ECKHARDT, of Charing-cross, member of the Society of Haerlem, and of the Royal Society of London, for an improvement in the Carpet-loom.

In the carpet-loom hitherto used, no more than *five colours* could be introduced. These were deemed insufficient to produce sufficient shade and variety in the more expensive carpets. In general, one colour has been disposed of for the ground, and two for the edging; only two, therefore, have remained for the inner ornaments.

The great obliquity observed in the manner of placing the benches, and their distance asunder, made it impossible for more than five of them to be introduced. Each of the benches contained a bobbin with different coloured threads. The patentee has, however, added four additional benches; and, by placing them closer together, and by the aid of a *bridge*, similar to that of a violin, upon which the four threads of the four additional benches are made to rest, the defect which has hitherto existed, has been completely removed, and as many colours as can be wished for may now, therefore, be introduced into carpets.

### V A R I E T I E S,

#### LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

#### *Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* \* *Authentic Communications for this Article are earnestly solicited from all our Friends.*

SELECT Sermons, never before printed; by the late Rev. W. Enfield, LL.D. corrected for the press by himself, are now preparing for publication; in three volumes octavo. The price to be one guinea in boards, to be paid on delivery. Subscriptions (for the benefit of the widow) will be received by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard.

The long expected work of Dr. WILLAN on Cutaneous Diseases, which has been delayed on account of the difficulties attending the coloured plates, with which it is to be illustrated, is now in such forwardness, that the first order may be expected this month.

A very important work on practical education, by RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH, esq. of Edgeworth town, Ireland, in one large volume in quarto, is so far advanced in the press, that its publication may be expected in January or

February. Mr. Edgeworth has been assisted in this work by his daughter, Miss EDGEWORTH, author of a valuable book for children, entitled the *Parent's Assistant*, in three small volumes.

Miss LINWOOD, of Leicester, whose excellent collection of her own pictures is well known to the nobility and gentry of the midland counties, and to artists in general, has engaged, for the season, the rooms of Sir John Gallini, in Hanover-square, in which she proposes to gratify the public at large by an exhibition of those *chef d'œuvres* of art which have hitherto been confined to a provincial circle.

Mr. Alderman BOYDELL announces a design to publish, by subscription, five prints, from part of the collection of pictures which he some time since liberally presented to the corporation of the city of London. The pictures from which

which these engravings are to be taken were painted *en fresco* by RIGAUD and SMIRKE, and are beautiful and obvious allegorical emblems of Providence, Innocence, Wisdom, Happiness, and Conjugal Affection.

Mr. PEARSON, surgeon of the Lock Hospital and Asylum, and of the Public Dispensary, is preparing an account of experiments he has made with the nitrous acid in venereal cases, which he intends to publish in the spring of 1798. He also proposes to add some observations on the effects of several other medicines, which he has tried at different times, during nearly seventeen years that he has had the opportunity of cultivating such enquiries at the Lock Hospital.

Mr. PEARSON has been many years employed in collecting materials for a treatise on the lues venerea, and the diseases connected with, or dependent upon, the action of the virus, and the effects of mercury. He likewise intends to give, in a more detailed form, the opinions he has during many years delivered in his lectures, on the origin of that disease; and to offer his proofs of its not having been imported from America by Columbus, or the companions of his voyages.

The same gentleman will begin his lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, in the middle of January, 1798, at his house in Golden-square; in which he will, as usual, deliver the history and treatment of scrofula and lues venerea.

Mr. ROSCOE, the justly celebrated author of the *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, has been, for some time, engaged upon a life of Burns, the Scotch poet.

A novel in three volumes, called the *Rector's Son*, by MISS PLUMPTRE, is in the press, and will be published soon after Christmas.

The *Aubrey* papers, so long expected, both from Mr. MALONE and his opponent, Mr. CAULFIELD, are at length promised in the present month by the latter gentleman. Of the embellishments we have heard high encomiums, which we trust will prove to be merited.

Dr. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Heriot's Green, Edinburgh, is employed in revising and enlarging his *Biographical and Critical Prefaces to the Works of the British Poets*, for a separate edition. This work will contain the Lives of the most eminent British Poets, from Chaucer to the present time, with critical observations on their works. Hints and notices, for supplying deficiencies and rectifying mistakes in the lives of the poets of a remote period, and authentic information respecting the lives

of the modern poets, especially of those lately deceased, of whom there are no written memorials, will be thankfully received by Dr. ANDERSON, either communicated through the channel of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, or transmitted to J. and A. Arch, Gracechurch-street, London; Mundell and Son, Edinburgh; and J. Mundell, College, Glasgow.

A new edition of Adams's *Essays on the Microscope*, which has been for some time preparing, will appear in a few days, with considerable additions and improvements by Mr. F. KANMACHER, F.L.S. illustrated with thirty-three folio plates.

The poem entitled *Pursuits of Literature*, ascribed in London solely to Mr. T. J. MATHIAS, treasurer to the queen, and author of Runic Odes, and of an Essay on the Evidence respecting Rowley's Poems, is generally considered at Cambridge as the joint production of Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. MANSELL, the public orator, and of Dr. RENNEL. How far the latter opinion be correct, or how much was the degree of assistance afforded, we do not take upon us to determine.

Mr. RICHARD PARKINSON, of Doncaster, has announced a work in two volumes octavo, by subscription, under the title of "*The Experienced Farmer*." In this work he proposes to explain the whole system of agriculture, husbandry, and the breeding of cattle; and to point out at large the best methods and the most recent improvements in every branch of the farming business.

Miss CLARK, the grand-daughter of the late Col. Frederic, son of Theodore, king of Corsica, has announced a novel, under the auspices of the PRINCE OF WALES, for which such a respectable subscription has already been obtained, as does great honour to LADY JAMES, Mr. NORTHMORE, and its other active patrons. The novel is to be entitled, "*Lamibe, or the Flower of the Creation*," and to be published in two volumes, at a subscription of half a guinea. The interesting memoir of Col. Frederic, which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for February last, has, we hope, not left an useless impression upon the minds of our opulent readers.

In addition to the information given in our last, of an intended course of lectures on anatomy and physiology, by Messrs. BOWLES and SMYTH, surgeons, of Bristol, under the patronage of Dr. BANTON, we are now able to state, that the undertaking has been encouraged in the most flattering way. The introductory lecture, on the general means of pre-  
serving



serving health, written by Dr. B. was read by Mr. BOWLES to a large and polite audience, on the 17th of last month. We understand it is shortly to appear in print, in an extended form.

Miss WATTS, of Leicester, a lady possessed of much poetical genius, announces for early publication, the translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, upon which she has been engaged several years.

A gentleman residing in Gun-street, Spital-fields, of the name of DYSTER, has been engaged for a considerable time in bringing to perfection an ærostatic machine, constructed upon principles that are entirely mechanical. The principle of his invention consists of an application of the accumulation of power evinced in *flies*, and in other machinery producing a centrifugal force: Mr. D. conceives that a strong centrifugal force may so far overcome the action of gravity as to produce a degree of positive levity sufficient to render the subjects of that force buoyant in the atmosphere.

Mr. RIDGWAY, of York-street, proposes to publish, in the course of the ensuing month, a complete edition of the works of the late Miss RYVES, of whom, it will doubtless be recollected, a very interesting biographical account appeared in this Magazine for September.

The Treatise on Spherical Geometry, announced some time since by Mr. JOHN HOWARD, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is now in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr. O'KEEFE, whose dramatic talents have so often entertained the public, proposes to print a complete edition of his works, in four volumes octavo. The subscription is one guinea and a half; one-third of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other two-thirds on the delivery of the books in June next.

The following directions for the cure and prevention of THE PLAGUE, are compiled from a small pamphlet in the Italian language, lately published by count BERCHTOLD at Vienna, 1797; one copy of which is in possession of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, to whom it was presented by his excellency Mr. PINTO, her majesty's secretary of state, &c. The academy ordered translations to be made of them into Arabic, French, Portuguese, and English. Count BERCHTOLD says, that the method was first proposed by Mr. BALDWIN, the British agent and consul at Alexandria, in Egypt; who, during a long residence in that country, was induced to believe, that the use of sweet olive oil, applied to the skin,

might prove beneficial in the treatment of this dreadful malady. Mr. Baldwin communicated his ideas to the reverend Louis de Pavia, twenty-seven years the chaplain and agent to St. Anthony's Hospital, at Smyrna; who, after five year's experience, pronounced it to be the most efficacious remedy hitherto made use of. He acquainted count Berchtold with the success, and the mode of application; and from his communications, the pamphlet was principally composed. Count Berchtold farther states, that it is Mr. Baldwin's intention to publish a more full and philosophical relation of his observations and experiments: that he has favoured the count with the perusal of the manuscript, and permitted him to transcribe any part of it; and he apologizes to the world and Mr. Baldwin for the anticipation of the work, at the same time observing, that he feels it a sacred duty to lose no time in making known a discovery of such importance: particularly to those countries that have frequent commerce with the Barbary States, and the ports of the Turkish empire. The directions are simply these:

"Immediately that a person is perceived to be infected with the plague, he must be taken into a close room, and over a brazier of hot coals with a clean sponge, dipped in warm olive oil, his body must be very briskly rubbed all over for the purpose of producing a profuse sweat: during the friction, sugar and juniper berries must be burned in the fire, which raise a dense and hot smoke, that contributes to the effect.

"The friction ought not to continue more than four minutes, and a pint of oil is enough to be used at each time.

"In general, the first rubbing is followed by a very copious perspiration, but should it fail of this effect, the operation may be repeated; first wiping the body with a warm dry cloth: and in order still farther to promote perspiration, the patient may take any warm sudorific drink, such as elder flower tea, &c.

"It is not necessary to touch the eyes; and other tender parts of the body may be rubbed more gently.

"Every possible precaution must be made use of, to prevent the patient taking cold; such as keeping covered those parts of the body not directly under the operation; nor must the linen be changed till the perspiration has entirely subsided.

"The operation should be repeated once a day, until evident symptoms of recovery begin to appear.

"If there are already tumours upon the body, they should be gently and more frequently rubbed, till they appear to be in a state of suppuration, when they may be dressed with the usual plasters.

"The

"The operation ought to be begun on the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease; if neglected till the nerves, and the mass of the blood are affected, or a diarrhœa has commenced, little hopes can be entertained of cure; but still the patient should not be despaired of, as by an assiduous application of the means proposed, some few have been recovered, even after the diarrhœa had commenced.

"During the first four or five days, the patient must observe a very abstemious diet: the author allows only a small quantity of Vermicelli, simply boiled in water. Nor must any thing be taken for the space of thirty or forty days except very light food: as he says an indigestion in any stage of the disorder might be extremely dangerous. He does not allow the use of wine till the expiration of forty days.

"There is no instance of the person rubbing a patient having taken the infection; he should previously anoint himself all over with oil, and must avoid receiving the breath of the infected person into his own mouth or nostrils. The prevention to be used in all circumstances, is that of carefully anointing the body, and living upon light and easy digestible food.

"One of the many ingenious observations made by Mr. Baldwin is, that amongst upwards of a million of inhabitants carried off by the plague in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the space of four years, he could not discover a single oilman, or dealer in oil."

Among the establishments in Paris, which concur towards the advancement of the sciences and the arts, one has been recently set on foot in the *Champs-Élysées* (elysian fields) under the title of *Elysium*, which is devoted to the arts, the muses, and the graces, and which opened its winter meetings on the 22nd of October last. The literary assemblies are held three times in each decade (ten days) and the following subjects have been, and are to be, treated of successively during six months, reckoning from that day: First, a course of statistics. Next, a course of the astronomical part of elementary cosmography. Next, a course of *belles-lettres*, so far as they relate to the fine arts; together with the physical and moral resources they hold out in domestic life, and their influence on the relations of nations. Next, a course of theoretical and practical harmony, or of the musical language, reduced to the principles of grammar, syntax, and poetry. And, lastly, a course of technology, and of the influence of the mechanical arts on the activity and advancement of commerce. This establishment has a library, and a cabinet set apart for study. Besides the above courses of lectures, there are, in each decade, a morning concert of amateurs, an evening concert of professors, and a dress ball.

LALANDE, the French astronomer, has received advices from his associate, Beauchamp, who arrived at Trebizonde on the 26th of June, of the present year, and reached Constantinople on his return on the 4th of September. He states to him that he has surveyed the principal points of the Black Sea, which the ignorance of the Turks and the jealousy of the Russians had hitherto covered with a thick veil. He has found the latitude of Sinope to be 42 degrees 2 minutes, instead of 41 degrees as it has been laid down in the best charts; insomuch that the breadth of the Black Sea, between the Capes Karadzé and Indgé, which was thought to be 62 leagues, is 37 only. So considerable an error was well deserving the attention and the labour of so zealous an astronomer. Beauchamp was to set out on the 20th of October, for Bagdad, from whence he was to proceed to Mascate, in Arabia, where he has the appointment of Consul.

Three bread-fruit trees have been lately brought in the French frigate, *La Cybele*, from the Isle of France, to Rochefort, from whence they are to be conveyed, in a suspended carriage, to the Museum of Natural History, at Paris. These trees were procured at the Friendly Islands, by the squadron commanded by M. d'Entrecasteau, and were planted at Batavia, where they flourished for several years, prior to their removal to the Isle of France.

M. NOEL has published a very learned dissertation on the art of curing herrings, in which he proves that this invention was known upwards of two centuries prior to G. BEUKELZ, whom the Dutch represent as the original inventor.

A very interesting memoir was lately read in the *National Institute*, at Paris, by citizen BENEDICT PREVOST, concerning the different methods of rendering the emanations of odoriferous bodies perceptible to the eye. This memoir contains a multitude of experiments, from which we select the following: If the fragment of any strongly odoriferous body be placed in a glass, and covered with pure water, the water will instantly recede and leave a dry circular space round the odoriferous body. Again, if any odoriferous body be placed on the surface of pure clear water, it will acquire a very rapid motion. This experiment was made with camphor, by M. ROMÉU, who attributes the effect to electricity; but citizen PREVOST has shown, that it is common to all odoriferous bodies.



dies. If the smallest particle of any odoriferous liquid or oil be dropped upon the surface of the water, the motion ceases instantly. If drops of water are taken out of a glass, by an instrument of wax, and put into another glass, where the camphor is in actual motion, at the 50th or 60th drop, the motion will be observed to cease. This is not the case, if a piece of metal is made use of instead of wax. If the piece of camphor be put into the water from which the drops were taken, by means of the wax instrument, the motion is the same as ordinary: after a few moments the motion ceases of its own accord. The camphor dissolves sooner upon the surface of the water, than in damp air; it acquires a round form, and becomes transparent. If a cylindrical piece of camphor is put in water, and one of the ends loaded to immerse it half under the water, it corrodes a little above the surface, till it divides itself into two pieces. All odoriferous bodies appear to be capable of producing the same effects, with more or less energy, according to their inherent degree of fragrance. This, rule, however, is not without exception. The *cerumen* of the ears, and the fat of birds, though endued with very little odour, produce very strong effects. These effects citizen PREVOST attributes to an elastic fluid, which emanates rapidly from all odoriferous bodies, and with sufficient force to repel, for a time, the circumambient liquid. The emanation of this fluid appears to be assisted by the point of contact of the air and water. Accordingly, if, instead of air, any other fluid, as for instance, vapour, or a fragrant atmosphere, be floating on the surface of the water, the elastic fluid of the odoriferous body emanates more gradually, and no motion of the odoriferous body is perceptible.

COLLET DESCOSTILS has communicated to the *Philomathical Society*, in Paris, the result of an analysis of the *fluorolite*. From his experiments, it appears, that this mineral is composed of the following proportions: Silix 48. Allum, 40. Black oxyde of iron, 9.5. Oxyde of manganese 0.5. Calx, 1.

LAMETHERIE, in his edition of BERGMAN, has given an analysis of the garnet, which, from its crystalline form, appears to be the same with the *fluorolite*. The result of this analysis, which was made by WIEGLEB, differs essentially from the report of COLLET DESCOSTILS. It seems probable, that the subject of WIEGLEB's experiment, MONTHLY MAG. XXV.

was a species of green garnet, and not the real *granatus*. His analysis gives the following proportions: Silix, 56. Calx, 30. Iron, 20.

The celebrated German writer, WIELAND, has turned his attention to agriculture. He has purchased an estate in the neighbourhood of Weimar, where his time is alternately devoted to rural occupations and literary pursuits.

SCHWEIGAEUSER, professor of Greek and Oriental literature, at Strasburg, is preparing for the press a pocket edition of Polybius, to be published at Leipzig.

M. DENIS, the principal inspector of the Imperial library, at Vienna, has lately published a second edition of his *Bibliography, or Introduction to the Knowledge of Books* (*Einleitung in die Bucherkunde*). This Edition has received considerable improvements, and is spoken of as a classical work, which no scholar ought to be unacquainted with.

The school of the orphan-house at Brunswick, has for upwards of a year, been attended by several Jewish children. M. GIESEKE, a man of great merit, devotes those hours in which the principles of the christian religion are expounded to the rest of the scholars, to the benefit of his Jewish pupils, with whom he reads interesting works on literary and scientific subjects. To prevent as much as possible, all invidious distinctions, these lectures are attended by several of the children of the most respectable ecclesiastics and citizens.

A society of young physicians has been formed at Halle, in Saxony, under the direction of professor SPRENGEL. The object of this society is, to select and mutually communicate to each other, practical observations on the art of physic. In honor of the great SYDENHAM, it has adopted the name of *Societas Sydenhamiana Halensis*. The society is composed of 15 active members, and 40 honorary members, consisting of the most celebrated physicians.

VOSS, an eminent bookseller in Berlin, has announced a complete edition of the posthumous works of DIDEROT, to which will be prefixed, a portrait of the author, with an account of his life and writings.

The celebrated HEDWIG, of Leipzig, has just published a second edition, with considerable augmentations, of his excellent botanical work, entitled: *Theoria generationis et fructificationis plantarum Cryptogamicarum*.

The Teylerian society at Haarlem, has proposed



proposed the following prize-subject for 1798: "Is man governed by no other principle of action, than self love: into which all his affections and passions may be resolved? or, is a principle of benevolence engrafted in his nature, distinct from self-love, and which can justly claim the title of disinterestedness?" The prize consists of a gold medal, valued at 400 florins. The dissertations are to be written, at the option of the different candidates, in the Dutch, French, Latin, or English language, and must be delivered before the 31st of December, 1797.

MENTELLE lately announced at a sitting of the Lyceum of Arts, at Paris, a panorama of that metropolis in *relief*, by ARNAUD. This work, the product of six years' indefatigable labour, is spoken of as a *chef d'œuvre* of ingenuity and patient accuracy. Not only every street, square, and public edifice, but literally every house; in short, all Paris is here represented to view in miniature. The ingenious artist was rewarded with a medal.

REGNIER gave in the same sitting, a description of two new inventions, of which he is himself the author. One of these bears the title of an *Anemometer*, and ascertains, at once, from what particular point the wind blows, and its precise degree of force. The second instrument is termed a *Potamometer*, and is designed to determine the force of any current or stream of water.

VIALLOU, one of the inspectors of the library of the Pantheon, at Paris, has invented an hydraulic machine, which works without the aid of a piston. The simplicity and utility of this machine were so evincingly displayed to the members of the Lyceum, that the crown of merit would have been unanimously decreed to the inventor, if he had not been a member of the society.

In the same sitting, the poetical prize of 300 livres for the best ode on the power of poetry, was adjudged to BILLON-COURTADE.

M. SOMMERING has lately published a very curious physiological disquisition on an aqueous fluid in the cavities of the brain, which he considers as the seat and organ of the soul. But the following experiment gives us reason to doubt the truth of this hypothesis. A person of the name of Kuehn, was beheaded at Brunswick, on the 3d of January, 1797. Immediately after the execution, his head was carried with the greatest expedition to the anatomical theatre, where it was instantly dissected in the presence of the professors and physi-

cians, SOMMER, ROSE, WIEDMAN, HIMLY, SCHOENYAN, CRAMER, FRICKE, &c. The membranes of the cerebrum were found sufficiently distended with blood. Twenty-five minutes after the execution, the operators proceeded to make horizontal incisions in the brain, which was still warm and humid. For a considerable time prior to this, no motion whatever could be perceived in the retina, nor any other symptoms of sensation. Thirty minutes after the execution, the left cavity was opened, but without discovering any traces of an aqueous fluid. The same happened on opening the right-hand cavity. At the expiration of thirty-three minutes, the third cavity was opened, and in three minutes more, the fourth; but not the smallest drop of water was discoverable, not even in the *calamus scriptorius*. As the cavities of the brain have no communication with the *vertebræ dorsales*, it cannot be supposed that the separation of the fourth vertebra from the fifth could occasion the evaporation of a fluid previously existing in the cavities of the brain. The obvious inference from these observations cannot be better expressed than in the words of M. SOMMERING himself: "I conclude, therefore, that if this fluid (aqua) appertains to the natural structure of the brain, it must, of necessity, not only be frequent, but more than frequent; that is to say, it must be constant and inviolable."

Dr. CROME, in his *Statistic Journal*, lately published in Germany, gives the following as the probable account of the losses in men and money of the belligerent powers, sustained in the present horrible war, from 1792, to the end of 1796:

	Guilders.	Men.
Austria.	300,000,000	- 280,000
Ger. Empire and Prussia.	130,000,000	- 100,000
England.	800,000,000	- 150,000
Holland from 1793 to 95.	152,000,000	- 30,000
Spain	480,000,000	- 100,000
Portugal.	40,000,000	- 20,000
Naples.	40,000,000	-
The Pope	10,000,000	- 50,000
Sardinia	38,000,000	-
France	2,802,500,000 guild. or 6,100,000,000 livres, and 1,000,000 men.	

No less than 289 different works have been added to the catalogue of prohibited books, by the imperial Censor, at Vienna, between the months of June and September, 1796. Among others, are GODWIN's *Caleb Williams*, PAINE's *Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance*, DUGOIS's *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, and HARRINGTON's *Political Aphorisms*.



## A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

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**BIOGRAPHICAL**, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age; never before printed. With an Appendix, consisting of original, explanatory, and scarce Papers. *By the Author of the Anecdotes of the Life of the Earl of Chatham.* 3 vols. 18s. bds. Longman.

Memoirs of the Life and Times of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke; interspersed with a Variety of curious Anecdotes, and with Extracts from his secret Correspondence with some of the most distinguished Characters in Europe, by *Charles McCormick, LL.B.* 4to. 18s.

168, Piccadilly.

Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and two preceding Centuries, 4 vols. a new edition, with very considerable Additions. Cadell and Davies.

*The new Matter may be had separately, 5s. in Boards.*

Lives of the English Regicides and other Commissioners of the pretended High Court of Justice, which sat upon Charles the First, with some Additions to the Cromwell Memoirs, by the Rev. *Mark Noble*, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Stockdale.

### CHEMISTRY AND THE USEFUL ARTS.

No. XLII of the Repertory of Arts and Sciences, being the last Number of Vol. VII. 1s. 6d. Lowndes, &c.

An Introductory Lecture to a Course of Chemistry, read at the Laboratory in Oxford, on Feb. 7, 1797, by *Robert Bourne, M.D.* 2s. Rivingtons.

### THE DRAMA.

Cheap Living, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, by *Frederic Reynolds*, 2s. Robinsfons.

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The Little Family, written for the Amusement and Instruction of young Persons, by *Charlotte Sanders*, 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed.

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Evening Recreations; a Collection of original Stories, for the Amusement of her young Friends, by a *Lady*, 12mo. 3s. Crosby.

### GEOGRAPHY.

A Description of the Town and Fortrefs of Mantua; together with an Account of its late Blockade and Siege, with Three Engravings, 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

No. VII and VIII of *Andrew's* Historical Atlas of England, Physical, Political, Biographical, Naval, Parliamentary, Ancient and Mo-

dern Geography, &c. with Discourses, Notes, and Dates, for every Map, 7s. 6d. each. Andrews.

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The Chronologist of the present War, second edition continued, corrected, &c. 4s. 6d. boards. Robinsfons.

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A Syllabus, or Heads of Lectures publicly delivered in the University of Cambridge, by *Edward Christian, A.M.* Professor of the Laws of England, 2s. 6d. Butterworth.

A Complete System of Pleading, containing Covenant and Debt; comprehending the most approved Precedents and Forms of Practice, such as have never before been printed, with Indexes, &c. by *John Wentworth, esq.* Barrister at Law, vol. V. royal octavo, 12s. boards. Robinsfons.

An Essay on the Law of Bailments, by *Sir W. Jones*, 8vo. 5s. bds. Dilly.

A new edition, in two vols. quarto, of *Jacob's Law Dictionary*, corrected by *E. Tomlins*, 3l. 13s. 6d. bound. Robinsfons.

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Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, cold and warm, as a Remedy in Fever and Febrile Diseases; whether applied to the Surface of the Body, or used as a Drink. With Observations on the Nature of Fevers, and on the Effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Inanition; by *James Currie, M.D. F.R.S.* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary, 6s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

A Dissertation on the Chemical and Medical Properties of the Bristol Hot-well Water; to which are added, Practical Observations on the Prevention and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, by *A. Carrick, M.D.* 2s. 6d. Cadell and Co. and Yearsley.

Observations in Defence of a Bill lately brought into Parliament, for erecting the Corporation of Surgeons of London into a College, including a Sketch of the History of Surgery in England, by *Thomas Chevalier, A.M.* a Member of the Corporation, 8vo. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

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The Fable of Cupid and Psyche, translated from the Latin of Apuleius; to which are added, a Poetical Paraphrase on the Speech of Diotima, in the Banquet of Plato, four Hymns, a Panegyric on the intellectual Philosophers of Antiquity, &c. with an Introduction, in which the Meaning of the Fable is unfolded, by Thomas Taylor, of Walworth, 8vo. 4s. bds.

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## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS,

SIX Sonnets, and Six Sonatas, with a Frontispiece, designed by T. Zoffany, R.A. The whole composed by W. E. Southbrook. 10s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Understanding that the author of this publication is a boy, only eleven years old, we feel it impossible to enter upon its critique with that scrupulous eye which a ripper age would justify. Defects of harmony, and some falsities of melody, there certainly are; but so far from wondering at these, our astonishment is excited to find so few. The airs of the sonnets are tolerably smooth and natural, and though sometimes puerile, glide on agreeably. The instrumental part of the work is also far above the age of the ingenious author, and induces us to prognosticate, that, by due application, and proper tuition, he will soon become a respectable composer.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with or without the additional keys, and an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, *ad libitum*, composed by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. Goulding.

In this set of sonatas, the general style of which are calculated to support Mr. Mazzinghi's merited reputation, are introduced several popular and favourite airs. These airs, embellished and variegated by his judicious hand, form most excellent sonata movements, and will captivate the ear, while they improve the finger. The melody with which the second piece commences, and that with which the last concludes, are particularly attractive. But not to confine our approbation to these ornamented compilations, we pronounce the *new* matter to be conceived with great taste, and the whole to be qualified by its merit to attract and to maintain public favour.

A New Christmas Anthem, as performed at St. Paul's Cathedral, composed by G. E. Williams. 1s. Cahusac and Sons.

Without allowing for the age of the author, which is only fourteen years, we can pronounce it an excellent piece of church composition. The duet with which it opens is pleasingly fancied, and its parts are put together with a degree

of science far beyond the general learning of such young musicians. The chorus with which it concludes commences with an *imitation* ingeniously constructed, and which, while it displays a lively invention, confirms our high opinion of the theoretical acquisitions of the composer.

A New Christmas Hymn, the words by Dr. Watts, set to music by G. E. Williams. 1s. Cahusac and Sons.

We profess ourselves greatly pleased with this little effort. The solo with which the composition opens, is extremely attractive in itself, and perfectly adapted to the subject. The short recitative, "*Thus Gabriel sung,*" &c. is expressive and theoretical, and the melody of the succeeding *cantabile* is engaging. The chorus with which the anthem concludes is formed from the second movement of Handel's Water-Piece, which is ingeniously converted to the compiler's purpose.

Tyro-Musicus, being a complete Introduction to the Piano-Forte, with eight progressive Lessons, composed and fingered throughout by J. Mazzinghi. 5s. Goulding.

The manner in which the first rudiments are here laid down, is simple and explicit. The exercises are perfectly progressive, and contain some of the best examples of fingering, while the lessons, all of which are fingered, are well calculated for the improvement of the *Tyro*. The super-added preludes for the several *minor* and *major* keys, will be found highly useful, as also the explanation of the terms employed to point out the different degrees of time.

Hymn to Nature, composed by M. Schulz. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

This little air is beautifully simple in its style: we are only sorry it is so short. Had the author drawn out "its linked sweetness" with an introductory and a concluding symphony, the composition would have assumed more importance, and the ear have been still more delighted.

Number I. of Guida Harmonica; or, An Introduction to the General Knowledge of Music, theoretical and practical, in Two Parts; the first consisting of Sonatas, Airs, and other Pieces for the Piano-Forte, with the requisite Instructions for fingering and expression: and the second containing Essays on the several branches of the science; by T. Relfe. 4s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

On the plan proposed in this work, which the author informs us, with some truth, "is different from any hitherto

published," musical students are furnished with the means of correcting their own exercises, and of attaining a progressive knowledge of the theory. In this work, which we consider to be highly useful, Mr. Relfe gives a regular series of progressive instructions, with essays, comprising a simple illustration of the several subjects, and rules exemplified in a course of well-digested exercises. And we find the whole so arranged as speedily to lead the practitioner to a knowledge of modulation, transposition, thorough-bass, and every branch of composition. One number of this work is intended to be published every three months; but to how many numbers it is to extend, we are not informed. The sonata given in the first number is well calculated for the young pupil, and the theoretical exercises are laid down with great correctness and judgment. The exhibition of the various tones represented by one and the same key of the piano-forte, and the explanation given of the minor and major semi-tones are particularly useful, and together with the other recommendations in the work, lead us to predict its great and general utility.

Guida de Musica (Second Part) consisting of several Hundred Examples of Fingering and Six Exercises, with various Explanations and Illustrations; to which is added, a concise Method of learning Thorough-Bass, on an entire new plan. The whole composed by J. Hook. 15s. Preston and Son.

In the Second Part of Mr. Hook's Guida de Musica, we find many excellent examples of fingering, given in passages of from two to eight notes, both ascending and descending; and we cannot doubt that pupils, by sufficient attention to them, will find their execution rapidly improved. Of all the various requisites towards a good performer, nothing is more important than a correct and judicious arrangement of the fingers. Mr. Hook, by extending most of his exercises to two octaves, particularly in the left hand, has greatly served the principal purpose of his publication, and proved himself perfectly adequate to the respectable office of a public tutor. We perfectly agree with the ingenious author, that "students ought to practise as much with the left hand as with the right, since it is only by such practice that the execution and command of both hands can be equal:" and we also entirely approve of always employing the thumb of the right hand after the flat or sharp is ascending; also



also of using it before the sharp or flat in descending; being careful to reverse the rule with the left hand. In that part of the work dedicated to Thorough-Bass, Mr. Hook has certainly simplified the intricacies of this difficult province of music; but we cannot be so sanguine in our expectations as to prognosticate that, by the assistance of his book, the study of a few weeks will be found sufficient to qualify the pupil to accompany any modern composition. Much credit is due to the manner in which we find the several chords laid down and illustrated; and the explaining by what alteration of the common chord the various foreign chords are formed, is a new and ingenious guide to the practitioner in thorough-bass, and adds considerably to the general utility of the publication.

Six Canzonets for the Voice, with an accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, composed by Signor Giardani. 5s. Preston and Son.

We find much to praise in these canzonets, and also some things to which we cannot give our approbation. The passages in general are happily conceived, and arranged with a masterly hand, but the subject and sentiment of the poetry are not always sufficiently attended to, and the accent and metre are frequently false. Viewing the collection with a general regard to excellence, we should select, as the best pieces, the second, which is elegantly soothing; the fourth, in which we find great refinement of fancy; and the fifth, which is beautifully simple, and replete with propriety of expression. The sixth canzonet, "*Blest as th' immortal Gods is he*," certainly possesses considerable beauties; but taken in the aggregate, is, we must say, greatly inferior to the music given to the same words by Mr. Jackson, of Exeter.

"Perhaps it is not Love;" a Canzonet for the Piano-Forte or Harp, composed by an Amateur. 1s. Dale.

The composer of this little air has proved himself not only an amateur, but also a successful cultivator of the harmonic science. The melody is easy, simple, and attractive; and the bass, which

is in the *arpeggio* style, is conducted with judgment.

Pizarre; the favourite Grand Ballet performed at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, composed by Monf. Gallet, adapted for the Piano-Forte by J. Mazzinghi. 7s 6d. Goulding.

The ballet of Pizarre comprises twenty-six movements, most of which are excellent in their kind. They are adapted for the piano-forte with skill, and are perfectly suited to the practice of pupils. The most striking of them are the *Marcia*, No. 1; the *andantino* movement, No. 3; the *amoroso* movement, No. 9; the *larghetto con espressione*, No. 16; the *largo* movement, No. 21; the *allegretto* movement, No. 23; and the *allegro*, No. 26, with which the ballet concludes.

A Catch for Three Voices, on Admiral Duncan's Victory, on the 12th of October, 1797. 6d. Dale.

This catch, which is accompanied with a part for the piano-forte, is evidently a hasty composition. The parts harmonize tolerably, and the general effect is good, but some puerilities occur in the conduct of the responsive passages; and the notes of the last bar of the second voice lose much of their intended effect by not standing an octave higher.

Britannia; an Allegorical Overture in Commemoration of the Victory obtained by Admiral Duncan over the Dutch Fleet, composed for the Piano-Forte, and humbly inscribed to the King, by Dr. Steibelt. 3s. Longman and Broderip.

We had hoped that ere this, weeping humanity would have been allowed a respite from slaughter, and that the dissonance of battles and sieges would have ceased to delight the lovers of harmony. Mr. Steibelt, by his dedication, seems to suppose that "the discharge of small arms," and "the roaring of cannon," are still symphonious to the ears of majesty, and endeavours to soothe his royal auditor with the "*cries of the wounded*," and "*the distress of the vanquished*." Considering how long these sanguinary scenes have been fashionable, and that the subject of human destruction has been almost exhausted, the composer has acquitted himself with a respectable degree of skill.

## ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

ACUTE DISEASES.		No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.	
CATARRH		No. of Cases.		Peritoneal Inflammation	1
Acute Rheumatism	21			Apoplexy	2
Peripneumony	4			Contagious malignant Fever	5
	1			Scarlatina Anginosa	2
				Angina	

	No. of Cases.
Angina Maligna	1
Aphthous Sore Throat	2
Whooping Cough	2
Slow Fever	2
Childbed and Milk Fevers	4
Acute Diseases of Infants	10
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Asthénia	15
Dropy	7
Chronic Rheumatism	5
Lumbago and Sciatica	3
Paralysis	2
Cephalæa	3
Epilepsy	2
Hysteria	5
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Convulsio	2
Cough and Dyspnoea	31
Pulmonary Consumption	6
Pleuritic Stitch	3
Dyspepsia	8
Gastrodynia	9
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	8
Constipatio	9
Hæmorrhoids	3
Menorrhagia	2
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	1
Chlorosis, and Amenorrhœa	7
Fluor Albus	2
Schirrus of the Uterus	1
Schirrus of the Ovaria	1
Schirrus of the Liver	1
Jaundice	2
Tape Worm	1
Ascarides	3
Gravel and Dysury	3
Tabes Mesenterica	2
Struma	3
Dry Tetters	2
Scald-Head	2
Purpura	1
Itch and Prurigo	5
PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Quartan	1
Hemicranium	1
Periodic Gastrodynia	2
Hæctica Adolescentium	4
Hæctica Senilis.	3

On the approach of winter, the variety of acute diseases is always greatly reduced; and rheumatic, catarrhal, or other pulmonic complaints become most prevalent. Malignant fevers, and other contagious diseases have occurred in a much smaller proportion during the present, than in the two preceding months. The case of angina maligna, along with the usual symptoms of a malignant fever, exhibited deep ulcerations of the tonsils, and adjoining parts, covered with ash-coloured sloughs, and surrounded by livid edges. Nevertheless, the fever ceased, and the ulcerations were healed in about

eight days, by the use of the powder of Rondeletia, a valuable bark, lately imported from the colony at Sierra Leona.

Among the lists of chronic diseases, a never-failing series of complaints, mostly produced by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, has been comprised under the titles of Dyspepsia, Gastrodynia, Enterodynia, and Intestinal Hæmorrhagy; to which may be added several cases of the asthma, paralysis, apoplexy, gravel, or dysury, ichirrous liver, jaundice, and dropy. Fevers, internal inflammations, and many pulmonic diseases are rendered inveterated or even fatal, by the same kind of intemperance. On comparing my own observations with the bills of mortality, I am convinced that considerably more than one-eighth of all the deaths which take place in persons above 20 years old, happen prematurely through excess in drinking spirits. These pernicious liquors are generally supposed to have an immediate and specific effect on the liver, which viscus has been found after death, in drinkers of spirits, hardened or altered as to its texture, discoloured and diminished. It appears, however, that the stomach and bowels suffer first from the use of spirits; and that their baneful influence is afterwards extended gradually to every part of the body, producing a variety of morbid phenomena.

1. The usual symptoms of indigestion, attended with a dislike of plain food; with frequent nausea, and oppressive pains at the stomach; with an inexpressible sensation of sinking, faintness, and horror; and with sudden, convulsive discharges from the stomach into the mouth, of a clear, acid or sweetish fluid\*.

2. Racking pains, and violent contractions of the bowels, and of the abdominal muscles. These symptoms often return, periodically, about four o'clock in the morning, being attended with extreme depression, or languor, a shortness of breath, and the most dreadful apprehensions.

3. In persons of the sanguine temperament; inflammations of the peritoneal membrane, long-continued, and pro-

\* This symptom is termed in Scotland, the *winter-brash*, and is an usual effect of the deleterious spirit, whiskey, manufactured in that country, and diffused with a lavish hand to persons of both sexes, at every period of life, as well among the middling classes, as among the lower orders of the people.



ducing intense pain, so that the slightest pressure on the abdomen cannot be endured.

4. Swelling of the abdomen; emaciation of the limbs, with frequent cramps, and pains of the joints, finally settling in the soles of the feet. These symptoms are succeeded by a degree of paralysis, or, at least, an incapacity of moving the limbs with any considerable effect.

5. Sallowness of the complexion, with dryness and scalliness of the skin. As the powers of circulation are more and more impaired, the red vessels disappear from the white of the eye, the secretion of bile is imperfectly performed, and the small hairs of the skin fall off, leaving the surface, especially of the lower extremities, very smooth and shining.

6. Jaundice; ascites; dropical swellings of the legs, with general redness or inflammation of the skin, terminating in black spots, and gangrenous ulcers.

7. A frequent recurrence of aphthous ulcerations in the mouth, throat, &c. and an offensive smell of the breath, similar to that of rotten apples.

8. Hemorrhagy; the intemperate use of spirits often occasions profuse discharges of blood from the nostrils, stomach, bowels, kidneys, or bladder; and from the lungs, in persons of a consumptive habit. Women of the sanguine temperament, who indulge to excess, often have the catamenia very profusely, long after the usual period: in some spirit-drinkers, I have known them continue beyond the 60th year of age.

9. An entire change in the state of mind. At first, low spirits, strange sensations, and groundless fears, alternate with unreasonable, and often boisterous mirth. A degree of stupidity, and confusion of ideas succeeds. The memory and the faculties depending on it, being impaired, there takes place an indifference towards usual occupations, and accustomed society or amusements. No interest is taken in the concerns of others: no love, no sympathy remains. Even natural affection to nearest relatives is gradually extinguished: and the moral sense obliterated. The wretched victims of a fatal poison, fall, at length, into a state of fatuity, and die with the powers both of body and mind wholly exhausted. Some,

after repeated fits of derangement, expire in a sudden and violent phrenzy. Some are hurried out of the world by apoplexies; others by the slower process of jaundice, dropsy, aphthous ulcerations of the alimentary canal, and gangrenous ulcers of the extremities.

The limits of a periodical work will not admit of a more extended view of the dreadful effects produced by drinking spirits; but I can, with pleasure, refer to two publications\* on the subject, by experienced physicians, whose statements, if attended to, could not fail to deter the readers from a practice so injurious to individuals, and to society at large.

The deaths recorded in the bills of mortality, for the last four weeks, are as follows:

Aged	-	-	-	79
Apop'lexy, and suddenly	-	-	-	14
Bleeding	-	-	-	2
Cancer	-	-	-	7
Child-bed	-	-	-	15
Consumption, Asthma, &c.	-	-	-	318
Convulsions	-	-	-	274
Croup	-	-	-	2
Dropsy	-	-	-	61
Fever	-	-	-	96
Fistula	-	-	-	2
Gout	-	-	-	6
Gravel	-	-	-	2
Gripes	-	-	-	1
Hooping Cough	-	-	-	15
Jaundice	-	-	-	9
Inflammation and Ulcers	-	-	-	31
Livergrown	-	-	-	1
Lunatic	-	-	-	10
Measles	-	-	-	17
Mortification	-	-	-	13
Palsy	-	-	-	6
Pleurisy	-	-	-	4
Rupture	-	-	-	1
Small-Pox	-	-	-	22
Still-born and Abortive	-	-	-	44
Stone	-	-	-	1
Teething	-	-	-	34
Thrush	-	-	-	3
Water in the Head	-	-	-	3
Worms	-	-	-	2

\* Dr. Anthony Fothergill's Essay on the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors; Dr. Lettison, on Hard Drinking; see also Memoirs of the Medical Society, vol. 1. p. 152. I cannot here pass over the elegant author of "Scotland's South," whose patriotism deserves the warmest thanks of his countrymen.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In November, 1797.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 2d of November, the king opened the session of the British parliament; he signified that it was a matter of great concern to him, that the earnest endeavours which he had continued to employ to restore to his subjects the blessings of peace, on secure and honourable terms, had unhappily been rendered ineffectual. He expressed his confidence that the papers which he had directed to be laid before the two Houses, would abundantly prove to them and the world, that the long delay and final rupture of the late negotiation for peace, were to be solely ascribed to the evasive conduct and the inordinate ambition of the French. He observed, that during the period of hostilities the revenue had been highly productive, and that commerce had surpassed its former limits. He noticed the important victory gained by the fleet under the command of Admiral Duncan; and concluded with alluding to the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, which had so long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe.

On the 10th, in consequence of the opposition of Sir John Sinclair to an address, which pledged the lives and fortunes of the members in the continuance of the war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and made a long speech, of which we shall confine ourselves to a few leading points, the rest being little more than a history of the late negotiation, and the customary reprobation of the French rulers. He called them *frantic*, and said they oppressed the people beyond the example of any civilized country; he confessed, that "he wished for the dissolution of the present tyrannical government." As to his Majesty's title of king of France, he called it a harmless feather. Adverting afterwards to Sir John Sinclair's amendment and observations, he said that nobody but a *driveller in politics*, would propose giving up every thing to the French, in the hope of their giving something back; that the French government felt itself that its conduct was not to be vindicated, and that they kept their negotiators at Lille, as a mere colour and pretext, to show that they had not broken off the treaty. He said, he could not assent to the opinions of some gentlemen, who had asserted that with such an usurpation as had

taken place in France, no peace, however admissible in terms, ought to be concluded. In the present spirit of the enemy, indeed there was little hope that they would be disposed to listen to any terms compatible with the honour, the dignity, and the welfare of this country. — Though "he should rejoice at the downfall of a government which existed by such detestable means as usurpation and tyranny," still that was not the object nor the principle of the war. Mr. Pitt then went into a long detail of the progress and final issue of the late negotiation, highly reprobating the want of justice and sincerity in the rulers of France, attributing the continuance of the war to their views of tyranny, ambition, and usurpation. After the minister had run through the progress of the negotiation, he exhorted the nation, in the strongest terms, to persevere in the war. "If, says he, we value property, if we value liberty, if we value law, if we value national power, if we value any thing that can contribute to our *happiness* or safety, we will resist the demands lately made by the enemy, with contempt. It affects us all, from the highest to the lowest. There is not a man, be his enjoyments ever so great, or property so considerable, who should not sacrifice any portion of it to oppose the violence of the enemy, nor one whose stock is so small, that he should not be ready to sacrifice his life in the same cause."

On the 20th, the Secretary at War presented the army-estimates for the ensuing year, of which the following is a recapitulation:

The whole of the force to be provided for the service of the ensuing year, in regular troops, militia and fencibles, was computed at	78,617
The number to be employed in guards and garrisons, which this year would consist only of the islands of Great-Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, and Jersey, was reckoned at	48,609
The forces in the plantations, reckoning only British, and not the troops upon the Irish establishment, nor those employed in the East-Indies	30,018
The militia and fencible regiments would be, like those of last year	55,291
And the fencible cavalry, which was reduced partly by a change of circumstances at home, and partly by drawing some off to Ireland	6,911
The	



The Secretary at War then moved the resolution relative to the grants for the army. Among other articles, there was granted to his majesty,

For guards and garrisons, from the 27th of December, 1797,	£.	s.	d.
to December 24th, 1798	1699,450	7	3
For maintenance of troops in foreign plantations, from ditto to ditto	1,025,536	19	6
For the recruiting service, for 1798	108,000	0	0
For militia and fencible infantry, from December 25th, 1797, to 24th December, 1798	1,417,179	10	5
For the fencible cavalry, from December 25, 1797, to December 24th, 1798	404,570	0	0

On the 22d of November, that amiable and patriotic nobleman, EARL MOIRA, in the House of Lords, absorbed its attention by an affecting picture which he drew of the present situation of Ireland. "The system now pursued in that country, was, (he said) the cause of all the calamities which were to be apprehended. It was a system of misapplied severity—severity not merely in individual application, but in its general design. In viewing the state of Ireland, the first thing that struck him, was the light in which it was now customary for the military to view an Irishman. In their estimation, every Irishman was an enemy to the government of England. Every species of insult, of menace, and oppression was exercised, upon this supposition. He recollected, when he read the history of this country, the *curfew*; he had been accustomed to consider it as a degrading badge of servitude. This custom, however, was now established in Ireland, in all its rigour. At nine o'clock, every man was called upon to extinguish his candle and his fire, and the military enforced the regulations. An instance had occurred within his own knowledge, in which a party of soldiers had come to the house of a man by the road-side, they insisted that he should extinguish his candle, the man intreated that he might be permitted to retain his light, because he was watching by the bedside of his child, which was subject to convulsion fits, and might every moment require assistance. The party however, rigorously insisted that the light should be extinguished. A species of *inquisition* (he said) was also established in Ireland; when a man was taken up, and suspected of being guilty himself, or of concealing the guilt of others, he was put to the torture; the rack indeed was

not applied, because perhaps it was not at hand; but torture of another species was employed. He had known in repeated instances, men taken up on suspicion, subjected to the dreadful punishment of picketting, and after fainting, in that situation, were taken down, and after recovering from the fit, were picketted again; and that cruelty had been inflicted upon the same person three times successively. In another instance, in order to extort confession, men had been hanged up till they were half dead. So far (he observed) had these severe and cruel measures failed of the intended purpose, that the number of United Irishmen had considerably increased in various parts of the country." He concluded with observing that a change of system was the only chance left.

LORD GRENVILLE replied to Earl Moira, and defended the conduct of government, and contended that a conspiracy existed among the United Irishmen, to overturn the present form of government.

To this Earl MOIRA answered, that though he was not a friend to a parliamentary reform himself, he really believed that the views of the greater part of the United Irishmen, went no farther than a parliamentary reform, and a redress of some specific grievances; and observed, that the only mode he could recommend for the salvation of the country was conciliatory measures.

The topic which, besides the above, has most generally engaged the public attention, is a new System of Finance, which is at present in agitation, viz. That of *trebling*, and in some instances *quadrupling* the assessed taxes. To this requisition, many objections will probably strike our readers: First, it will not bear upon the great and opulent, who will not be taxed either according to their property or expenditure; but it will bear upon the middle industrious classes of citizens, who will by this means, be robbed of all their little savings; and in many instances be reduced to beggary. Secondly, it will press very unequally; for in populous towns, tradesmen pay a great rent for situations, whereas in remote parts of the country, even the opulent will pay a very small proportion. And thirdly, it will not be productive; for the assessed taxes are already as high as the majority of the people can bear, and numbers must infallibly be ruined by any farther exaction. We understand that it is already in agitation, in most of the great towns, to call public

meetings for the purpose of petitioning against this unpopular measure.

## SCOTLAND.

Of those whom ignorance and distress provoked to oppose the first steps in the legal execution of the MILITIA ACT for SCOTLAND, some fell, as was related in our last, by the bold valour of the troops which were employed against them; others were reserved, it seems, for a different, although perhaps not a happier fate! Not a few of them flying from the terrors of public justice, have become outlaws and voluntary exiles; many have been seized and brought to trial before the *High Court of Judiciary*. The rioters at Eccles were the first whose cases particularly attracted the public notice. They were, by the jury, found guilty of having riotously opposed the execution of the MILITIA ACT; but of having done so only before they could properly understand its nature. For this the jury did not imagine them likely to be condemned to undergo any very severe punishment. But, *Dix aliter visum est!* so thought not those virtuous, humane, and enlightened JUDGES, to whom the rising colony at BOTANY BAY owes some of the most truly respectable among its members! To the astonishment and terror of the whole country, the judicial sentence pronounced upon the convicted rioters at Eccles, condemned them to *transportation beyond seas, there to be detained for the space of FOURTEEN YEARS!!!* Such, however, was the effect of these frightful sentences on the minds of the jurymen, that in the subsequent trials for similar riots against the execution of the MILITIA ACT, the juries have been more wary: several of the persons indicted have been acquitted for want of evidence; others have been condemned only to a term of imprisonment at home; others to *transportation* for only seven years. One poor man was found dead in his bed, on the morning before his destined trial; it appeared uncertain whether his death was occasioned by the influence of fear and anxious agitation upon his spirits, or by *mephitic gases* composing the atmosphere of the room in which he slept.

It is observed with pleasure, that, amid the various calamities of the present war, and its unhappy effects upon nearly every species of industry and trade, the number of the STUDENTS who have already resorted to study at Edinburgh, during the present session, is more considerable than the number of almost any past session, since the war commenced.

## FRANCE.

General BUONAPARTE, happily for humanity and his country, has, as a negotiator, been more successful at Udina than Lord MALMESBURY has been at Lisle. A definitive treaty of peace between the French Republic, and the Emperor of Germany was signed on the 17th of October.

The leading articles in the treaty of peace between the Emperor and the French Republic are the acknowledgment of the Cisalpine Republic, and the sur-

render of the Belgic provinces to the French Republic.

The Emperor also agrees, that the French Republic shall possess in full sovereignty the ci-devant Venetian islands of the Levant, viz. Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Sante Marie, Cerigo, and the other dependent islands, and in general all the Venetian territories and establishments in Albania, situated below the Gulf of Lodrino.

The emperor, on the contrary, is to possess Istria, Dalmatia, the ci-devant Venetian islands of the Adriatic, the mouth of the Cattaro, the city of Venice, the lakes and countries between the hereditary estates of his majesty the emperor and king, the Adriatic Sea, and a line which shall proceed from the Tyrol, follow the torrent in front of Gardola, traverse the Lake of Garda, as far as Lacifa; from thence a military line as far as Sangiacomo: the line of limitation is to follow the left bank of the Adige to the mouth of the canal Blanc, and the left bank of the Great Po, to the sea.

The city of Mantua is to be given up to the Cisalpine republic.

The emperor cedes to the duke of Modena as an indemnification for the countries which belonged to that prince and his heirs in Italy, the Brisgaw.

There is also to be held at Rastadt, a congress, solely composed of all the plenipotentiaries of the Germanic empire and the French republic, for a pacification between the two powers.

On the fourth of November, Fabre presented the following statement of the ordinary and extraordinary expences, for the sixth year of the French Republic:

	Fr.
Indemnity to Electors	829,080
Council of Ancients	2,543,592
Council of Five Hundred	4,887,960
Archives	105,340
Executive Directory	2,736,125
Minister of Justice	7,075,983
Minister of the Interior	58,154,000
Minister of Finance	4,966,107
Minister at War	341,054,000
Minister of the Marine	83,500,000
Minister for Foreign Affairs	3,501,688
Minister of General Police	1,963,500
The National Treasurer	4,684,419
Rents and Pensions	83,333,333
Auditorship of Accompts	675,000
Extraordinaries	15,959,673
Total	616,000,000

The above, in English money, amounts to 25,666,660l.

AMERICA.



## AMERICA.

By letters from the United States, dated about the middle of October, it appears, that horrid ravages had been made by the yellow fever in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Providence, &c. The returns which were daily made of the burials amounted, in Philadelphia, in the month ending in September, to 590 adults, and upwards of 300 children.

## EAST INDIES.

By the last advices from the East, it appears that Zemaun Shah made his triumphal entry into Lahore the capital of the Seicks, on the first of January, 1797: He was preparing for his march to Delhi, with an army at least of 100,000 men, accompanied by a Frenchman, late ambassador from the Convention to Constantinople.

*Marriages in and near London.*

Mr. Charles Troycrofs, of Thavies Inn, to Miss Jones, daughter of James Jones, esq. of the Royal Circus.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Thomas Yeates, esq. of the navy, to Miss Sarah Cookley.

At Allhallows, Thomas-street, Mr. William Elliot to Miss Sarah Walls.

At St. Andrew's church, Holborn, Edward Boyd, esq. of Old Bond-street, to Miss Yule, niece to Mark Sprot, esq. of King's-road, Gray's Inn-lane.

Mr. Evans, of Wych-street, stationer, to Miss Pritchard, of the same place.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. E. Whitehead, of St. Mary-at-Hill, to Miss Birch, of King-street, Holborn.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William Bullen, esq. adjutant of the Royal Wakesfield Volunteers, to Miss Dressings, only daughter of John Dressings, esq. of Pimlico.

The rev. Mr. Tweedie, vicar of Tudlow, in Cambridgeshire, to Miss Sharp, of Penrith, Cumberland.

Henry Bullock, esq. of Whitechapel, to Miss C. Layton, of the same place.

William Taylor, esq. of the Navy-pay-office, to Miss Pye, of Walworth Terrace.

G. Torrance, esq. of Manchester-street, Manchester-square, to Miss E. Bruton, of Jermy-street.

Mr. Thomas Lowndes, of White-friars, to Miss Ann Bray, of Wardour street.

At Hackney, Mr. John Peter Duraveray, merchant, of Great St. Helen's, to Miss Etienneette Chapuis, of Geneva.

James Burrough, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Walker, eldest daughter of T. Walker, esq. accomptant-general of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Deacon, of Fleet-street, to Miss Cox, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Mr. James Etches, of Leek, Staffordshire, to Miss Bond, of Finsbury-square.

Mr. Carter, of Gracechurch-street, to Miss S. Lillington, of Warwick.

At Chiswick, Mr. John Frederick Smith, of Wakenfield, to Miss Howorth, daughter of the late Captain Edward Howorth, of the royal navy.

Mr. Edward Hopkins, of Maiden-lane, goldsmith, to Miss Hancock, of Bethnal Green.

Mr. Richard Gregory, of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Walt, of Kennington.

At Mary-le-bone church, William Smith Fother, esq. of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Mrs. Cumberbatch, of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

At Chesham Church, Mr. R. Dally, attorney, to Miss Feather, of Red Lion Passage, Holborn.

At Christ Church, J. Leader, esq. of B. Key, to Mrs. Shaw, of Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road.

*Deaths in and near London.*

At Finchley, Mr. Edward Jordan.

Mrs. Mary Mason, of Brook street, Holborn.

In Great Queen-street, Miss Mary Clarke.

At Fulham, Mrs. W. Burchill.

In Sloane Square, Knightsbridge, Mr. William Stewart.

Mr. Weale, of Castle-street, Holborn, auctioneer.

At Twickenham, William Heckford, esq. justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Hammer-smith, Mr. William Mucklow, colourman, of Tothill-street, Westminster.

At Coaley Grove, near Uxbridge, Master Cotterell, esq. of Gamons, near Hereford.

At Judd Place East, Mrs. Oldham, wife of Mr. Oldham, of Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.

Mr. William Griffiths, of Cheap-side.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Miss Marianne Calvert, eldest daughter of Thomas Calvert, esq.

In Devonshire-street, Portland Place, the rev. Charles Cowley, rector of Goldhanger, Essex.

The hon. Mrs. Walpole, wife of the hon. Horatio Walpole, of New Burlington-street.

In Gower-street, R. Austin, esq.

Mrs. Barton, wife of the rev. Charles Barton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn.

Sir Stephen Langston, knight, alderman of Bread-street ward.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Sonnenberg, corner of Hand-court, Holborn.

At the Queen's house, Mrs. Hold keeper of the princelies' apartments.

Mrs. Skynner, of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. March.

At Hackney, at the advanced age of 97, Mrs. Mary Nash.

In Red-lion-square, in her 84th year, Mrs. Gee.

Gee, sister-in-law of the late, and aunt of the present Lord Camden.

In Cavendish-square, aged 90, John Ross, Mackye, esq.

At his apartments, in Dean-street, Soho, H. Brewster, esq. of Wrentham-hall, Suffolk.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. Macdonnel.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, master of the boarding-school, in Cheyne-row.

At Ealing, Mr. Thomas Downes, of Staver-ton, Northamptonshire.

At Kensington, Mrs Mary Domville.

In Great Turn-stile, Holborn, Mrs. Kelly.

In London, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, an artist of great eminence, and conductor of the painting department of the theatre royal Drury-lane.

Mr. James Arnold, of the Temple.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, Mr. James Badger, one of the Yeomen of the Guards.

Of a consumption, Mr. Kirk, a well-known artist.

At Chelsea, aged 53, Mrs. Durnford, wife of Mr. Clark Durnford, of the Ordnance-office.

At Brompton, Miss Bru.

At Stoke Courcy, suddenly, after being safely delivered of a male child, the lady of J. F. H. Rawlins, esq. of Hill-street, Berkley-square.

Mr. Joseph Rose, of St. Ann's Lane, Aldersgate-street; he was one of the oldest members of the court of assistants of the Goldsmiths' company.

In Chapel-street, Portland Place, Miss Wiggins.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Joshua Deighton, of London, merchant.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Ranea Leighton, relict of the late General Leighton.

In Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, Mr. Roger Payne, a celebrated bookbinder. This ingenious artist introduced a style of binding which united elegance with durability, in a manner which no other person has been able to imitate. He may justly be ranked among artists of the greatest merit. The ornaments he employed were selected with a classical taste; and in many instances appropriated to the subject of the work, or to the age and time of the author. Each book of his binding was accompanied with a written description of the ornaments, drawn up in a most precise and curious style. His *chef-d'œuvre* is his *Æschylus*, in the possession of Earl Spencer; the ornament and decorations of this book are uncommonly splendid, and truly classical. The binding cost the noble proprietor fifteen guineas. Those who are not accustomed to see bookbinding executed in any other than the common manner, can form no idea of the merits of the deceased, who lived without a rival, and there is reason to fear has died without a successor.

Oct. 3, in Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, Mrs.

Harris Highmore, wife of Mr. Anthony Highmore, Attorney at law, second daughter of the late justly respected Henry Hinckley, M.D. of Aldermanbury, by his first wife. She was suddenly attacked by an apoplexy on the previous evening, which terminated in her death in less than 24 hours. She was born April 23, 1763, and married to Mr. Highmore on Sept. 6, 1787, by whom she has left two sons and one daughter. Although the call was sudden, she possessed a soul which was never unprepared: she was blessed with an elevated fortitude, a quick and brilliant perception, and capacious understanding: her mind, formed by early habits of enquiry, was amply and profitably furnished with sacred and philosophical knowledge, although she had received her early instructions from her father, yet she had adopted his opinions from the study of maturer years; and was not only a truly Unitarian Christian in her faith, but a truly real Christian in her life and conduct: her conversation was cheerful and enlivening without intruding, and informing without affectation. Her manners were the just admiration of her acquaintance, and the delight of every intimate friend. In her family she was beloved and respected: she soothed all their cares, and augmented all their joys. Her domestic economy was formed upon method and punctual regularity; and where the limitation of her powers could not reach, she gave a ready tear, and poured a balm upon afflicted poverty. In fine, there was scarcely a duty which did not perform, an affection she did not possess, a delight she did not communicate, or a blessing in the power of female excellence to bestow, which she did not disperse on all around her.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS  
LATELY DECEASED.

*Not residing in London.*

At Norwich, Nov. 3, to the deep regret of a large circle of friends, and the irreparable loss of a most affectionate family, the Rev. WILLIAM ENFIELD, LL.D. minister of the Octagon Dissenting Congregation, in that city, and a literary character of eminence. Dr. Enfield was born at Sudbury, on March 29, O.S. 1741, of parents in a humble walk of life, but of very respectable characters. His amiable disposition and promising talents early recommended him to the Rev. Mr. Hextall, the dissenting minister of that place, who took great care of his education, and infused into his young mind that taste for elegance in composition, which ever afterwards distinguished him. In his 17th year, he was sent to the academy at Daventry, then under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Ashworth, where he passed through the usual course of instruction preparatory to the office of the ministry; and with such success did he cultivate the talents of a preacher, and of an amiable man in society, that, on leaving the academy, he was at once chosen,



chosen, in 1763, minister of the very respectable congregation of Benn's Garden, in Liverpool. In that agreeable town he passed seven of the happiest years of his life, very generally beloved and esteemed. He married, in 1767, the daughter of Mr. Holland, draper, in Liverpool, with whom he passed all the rest of his days in most cordial union. His literary reputation was extended, during his residence in this place, by the publication of two volumes of sermons, which were very well received, and have served to grace many pulpits besides that in which they were originally preached. A collection of hymns and of family prayers, which he also published at Liverpool, did credit to his taste and judgment. About 1770, he was invited to take a share in the conduct of the academy, at Warrington, and also to occupy the place of minister to the dissenting congregation there, both vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Seddon. His acceptance of this honourable invitation was a source of a variety of mixed sensations and events to him, of which anxiety and vexation composed too large a share for his happiness. No assiduity on his part was wanting in the performance of his various duties; but the diseases of the institution were radical and incurable; and perhaps his gentleness of temper was ill adapted to contend with the difficulties, in matter of discipline, which seem entailed on all dissenting academies, and which, in that situation, fell upon him, as the domestic resident, with peculiar weight. He always, however, possessed the respect and affection of the best-disposed of the students; and there was no reason to suppose that any other person, in his place, could have prevented that dissolution which the academy underwent, in 1783. During the period of his engagement there, his indefatigable industry was exerted in the composition of a number of works, mostly, indeed, of the class of useful compilations, but containing valuable displays of his powers of thinking and writing. The most considerable was his "*Institutes of Natural Philosophy*," (quarto, Johnson, 1783) a clear and well-arranged compendium of the leading principles, theoretical and experimental, of the sciences comprized under that head. And it may be mentioned, as an extraordinary proof of his diligence and power of comprehension, that, on a vacancy in the mathematical department of the academy, which the state of the institution rendered it impossible to supply by a new tutor, he prepared himself, at a short warning, to fill it up; and did fill it with credit and utility, though this abstruse branch of science had never before been a particular object of his study.—He continued at Warrington two years after the academy had broken up, taking a few private pupils. In 1785, receiving an invitation from the principal dissenting congregation, at Norwich, he accepted it, and first fixed his residence at Thorpe, a pleasant village, near the city, where he pursued his plan of taking a limited number of pupils to board

in his house. He afterwards removed to Norwich itself; and, at length, fatigued with the long cares of education, entirely ceased to receive boarders, and only gave private instructions to two or three select pupils, a few hours in the morning. This too he at last discontinued, and devoted himself solely to the duties of his congregation, and the retired and independent occupations of literature. Yet, in a private way and small circle, few men had been more successful in education, of which many striking examples might be mentioned, and none more so than the members of his own family. Never, indeed, was a father more deservedly happy in his children; but the eldest, whom he had trained with uncommon care, and who had already, when just of age, advanced in his professional career so far as to be chosen town-clerk of Nottingham, was most unfortunately snatched away by a fever, a few years since. This fatal event produced effects on the doctor's health which alarmed his friends. The symptoms were those of *angina pectoris*, and they continued till the usual serenity of his mind was restored by time and employment. Some of the last years of his life were the most comfortable: employed only in occupations which were agreeable to him, and which left him master of his own time; witnessing the happy settlement of two of his daughters; contracted in his living within the domestic privacy which he loved; and connected with some of the most agreeable literary companions, and with a set of the most cordial and kind-hearted friends that perhaps this island affords, he seemed fully to enjoy life as it flowed, and indulged himself in pleasing prospects for futurity. Alas! an unsuspected and incurable disease was preparing a sad and sudden change: a scirrhus contraction of the rectum, the symptoms of which were mistaken by himself for a common laxity of the bowels, brought on a total stoppage, which, after a week's struggle, ended in death. Its gradual approach gave him opportunity to display all the tenderness, and more than the usual firmness of his nature. He died amidst the kind offices of mourning friends, and his last hours were peace!—Besides the literary performances already mentioned, Dr. Enfield completed, in 1791, the laborious task of an abridgment of "*Brucker's History of Philosophy*," which he comprized in two volumes, quarto. It may be truly said, that the tenets of philosophy and the lives of its professors were never before displayed in so pleasing a form, and with such clearness and elegance of language. Indeed it was his peculiar excellence to arrange and express other men's ideas to the utmost advantage. Perhaps, at the time of his decease, there was not in England a more perfect master of what is called the *middle style* in writing, combining the qualities of ease, elegance, perspicuity, and correctness, entirely free from affectation and singularity, and fitted for any subject. If his cast of thought was not original, yet it was free, enlarged, and

manly, of which better proof needs not be adduced, than those papers, which, under the title of *THE ENQUIRER*, have so much gratified the liberal readers of the *Monthly Magazine*. They display a vigour and maturity of mind, which show the value of long-thinking and long living in strengthening the understanding and giving tone to the powers of decision. What he was in the capacity of a teacher of religion, his several congregations will testify with grateful and affectionate remembrance. Few ministers have paid such unremitting attention to the perfection of their pulpit compositions; nor was it only by detached discourses that he inculcated the truths of morality and religion, but by methodical plans of instruction, drawn up with great care and comprehension. The valuable stores of this kind which he left behind him, will not be consigned to oblivion, but, it is hoped, will inform and improve numbers to whom the voice of the preacher could never have extended. In delivery, his manner was grave and impressive, depending rather on the weight of just enunciation than on the arts of oratory.—Little need be added to this sketch of the moral qualities of the excellent man above commemorated. If moderation, compliancy, and gentleness were ever prevalent in him to a degree of excess, who that knew him will blame an excess which opened his soul to every emotion and office of affection and friendship? The intimate friend of twenty-seven years, who writes this, and who cannot recollect in that period one single moment of coolness or displeasure, feels that he has lost what can never be repaired, and mournfully looking round him, cries “Where, oh where shall I find thy fellow?”

J. A.

*The late Captain BURGESS.* In our last Number we inserted, among the deaths, a brief account of this officer, whose loss the nation has so much cause to lament, and whose amiable disposition and excellent qualities distinguished him as much in private life, as he was elevated to a pre-eminent rank in the naval service, by the skill, talents, and ardent zeal which so gloriously marked the whole of his professional career. We then stated incorrectly, from an authority on which we thought we could depend, that Captain Burgess was born at Port Glasgow, in Scotland. It will appear in the course of the following brief sketch of his military life, that he received distinguished marks of approbation in that part of North Britain; and it is most probably owing to this circumstance that the above error respecting his birth crept into circulation: but “England claims him, as her native son;” for the captain was born of respectable parents at Topsham, in Devon, on the 17th of August, 1754. He was educated at Tiverton, and went to sea at the age of sixteen. He made two voyages in the merchant service, one to the Straits, the other to the West-Indies. He now entered the royal navy, and served as midshipman in the

Monarch, commanded by Sir Joshua Rowley, an excellent officer, by whom he was afterwards patronized and much distinguished. In 1778, he went to the West-Indies with Rear-Admiral Barrington, and was on board the Prince of Wales, both at the reduction of St. Lucia, and at the attack made on the British fleet by Count d’Estaing. He was made lieutenant into the Norfolk, Captain Griffith, and was in Admiral Byron’s action off Grenada. He was one of the lieutenants of the Conqueror, with Captain Griffith, when that gallant officer was killed by a shot from the battery, while in the pursuit of a French line-of-battle ship into Fort Royal Bay, Martinique. He next served as lieutenant under Sir Joshua Rowley, now promoted to the rank of admiral, and was in the action of the 17th of April, 1780, as well as in the subsequent actions of that year, between Lord Rodney and Count de Guichen. In the last of these, his brother-in-law, Captain Watson, of the Conqueror, the ship on board which Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley had his flag, was killed. He was first lieutenant of the London, commanded by the above officer, in her action with the Scipion, of 80 guns, on the 17th of October, 1782, when the two ships fell on board each other. On this occasion the French line-of-battle ship ran one of her lower-deck guns, with a considerable elevation, into one of the lower-deck ports of the London. A shot from this gun passed through three decks to the quarter-deck, a plank of which was shivered close to where Captain Burgess stood. By the splinters of the wood the bones of his foot were fractured, and this accident confined him for two years. After the above action, Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley promoted him to the rank of master and commander, and appointed him to the Vaughan sloop of war. He was sent home with a convoy of merchantmen, which he conducted to England in perfect safety, notwithstanding his wound confined him to his bed. It, indeed, happened that two of the ships were separated from the fleet by violent gales of wind which it had to encounter on the passage. These vessels Captain Burgess recaptured, after they had fallen into the enemy’s hands. It was no easy task to do this, and give at the same time the best protection to the convoy. During the peace he was appointed to the command of the Savage sloop of war, and was stationed on the coast of Scotland, where he conducted himself with so much ability, that he was made a Burgess of Greenock and Glasgow. The merchants there were not satisfied with having bestowed on him this flattering testimony of the service they entertained of his services; for when the present war broke out, they offered a bounty of three guineas to every seaman who should enter on board the ship he commanded. In the armament of 1789, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and commanded the Culloven, stationed in the Channel fleet, and having Sir Thomas Rich’s flag hoisted. He was



was next appointed to the *Argo*, of 44 guns, and proceeded in her to the Mediterranean. He had just arrived at Gibraltar when the news was brought of Admiral Lord Hotham's action with the French fleet. Having at this time the charge of a convoy, he took two men from each of the merchant ships, and manning a French vessel which had been captured, he filled her and the *Argo* with stores. This enterprise cost him thirty-six hours only: he set sail, and shortly after joined the fleet at sea, with this very seasonable supply of stores.—It happened shortly after, that Captain Burgess was left at Gibraltar, with upwards of twenty merchant ships, unprovided with either instructions or rendezvous. His senior officer, who was bound to England with a convoy, of which these ships made a part, was in so great a hurry to get home, that he thought proper to leave them behind. Captain Burgess took charge of them, and fell in with what he supposed to be a part of Richery's Squadron: he had the presence of mind and address to hoist a flag, and cover his ship, the *Argo*, with signals, in consequence of which the enemy's fleet, to windward of him, went off. On the following day two French frigates made their appearance to leeward; he made the signal for the convoy to haul their wind, bore down on the enemy's ships, and drove them off. For this essential service the merchants and underwriters of Exeter presented him with a valuable piece of plate.—Captain Burgess afterwards served under Sir Edward Pellew, and was with him at the time of the capture of the *Virginia*, &c. He now became captain of the *Ardent*, and was one of the officers on the north station who kept their ships at sea during the late mutiny. We have already recorded the particulars of the glorious action in which he fell, and of his heroic conduct on the 11th of October. Short as was his career of military glory, few officers have had equal opportunities to distinguish themselves, and very few could have turned them to so valuable an account.

On October 29, 1797, died at *Leicester*, where he had been pastor to a society of Protestant Dissenters almost 56 years, the REV. HUGH WORTHINGTON, A.M. in the 86th year of his age. This venerable man was born June 11th, 1712, at *Balslaw-outwood*, near Stockport, Cheshire. His father, who was a tanner, and a man truly respectable, had four sons; one of whom applied to trade, the others to the three learned professions. Mr. W. was the second son, and commenced his grammar-learning under the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Eaton, who kept a school there before he removed to Nottingham. When he had attained to his 18th or 19th year, and had acquired a competent knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, he studied the sciences and theology under his uncle, the Rev. Hugh Worthington, who was minister almost 30 years at *Dean-row*, in that neighbourhood; a gentleman, distinguished both as a

scholar and a preacher, and who in succession trained many persons for the duties of the pulpit\*. In 1734 Mr. W. in company with the late excellent Mr. *Hampson* of Banbury, went to GLASGOW, where they attended the lectures of various professors; and were particularly indebted, for their literary improvement, to the private and friendly converse of the celebrated *Simpson*, whom bigotry had recently ejected from the divinity-chair in that university.

In 1735 he was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, passed a public examination before many ministers in Cheshire, began to preach, and soon after settled at *Leek* in *Staffordshire*. In 1738, he removed to London, being chosen librarian to Dr. Williams's trust in Redcross-street, and pastor to the society at *Newington-green*, where in subsequent years the eminent Dr. PRICE spent a great part of his life. Near the close of the year 1741, the congregation assembling at the *Great Meeting*, LEICESTER, unanimously invited Mr. Worthington to undertake the pastoral office among them, which was then vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. *Watson*†. To this place he soon

\* As that gentleman was not only Mr. W.'s relation, but his tutor, and seems to have been a principal instrument in forming him for all his future usefulness, a few particulars respecting him may not be unacceptable. He was trained to the ministry partly under Mr. Jolly, of Attercliff, and partly under the still more celebrated Mr. Matthew Henry, of Chester. His first settlement was at Ormskirk in Lancashire, from whence he removed to Dean-row, and continued there till the end of life, preaching with great acceptance, and with more popularity than any minister in that part of England. The chapel, though large, was so crowded, that numbers stood in the aisles: he was fluent, tender, and pathetic in his address, often in tears, and numbers in his auditory were equally moved. He had notes, containing the heads of his discourse, and references to various scriptures, but delivered the major part of his sermons *extempore*. In every sense he was esteemed an excellent preacher, moderate in sentiments, fond of Mr. Baxter's writings, of an amiable temper, and highly respected by his people. Though he was very studious, and assisted not a few in their preparation for the ministry, yet he visited his charge much, and made his visits (especially among the sick) devotional and edifying. Mr. Worthington never spoke of his uncle but with the deepest veneration; and has acknowledged, that under his preaching, the impressions of religion, first received by a pious education, were cultivated and strengthened in his heart.

† Not long after this he married a daughter of the Rev. BENJAMIN ANDREW ATKINSON, who preached at *St. Thomas Apostle's*, London, a minister uncommonly versed in the Oriental languages, and the son of the celebrated author of the *Epitome of Navigation*. She survives, a faithful mourner, and an affectionate parent.



after removed, and by a kind Providence was continued in that important station till the time of his death. Mr. W. though most cordially invited to succeed him in the office of preacher and pastor to that society, yet entered on his work with considerable apprehension and diffidence, both on account of divisions which had formerly subsisted in that large congregation, and also from the distinguished talents and eminence of his predecessor. But the encouragement he received, the union and harmony of his people, the increase rather than diminution of his auditory, the affection with which they always treated him through a period of almost fifty six years, and the many reasons he had to believe that his labours were instrumental in the hand of God in promoting serious, vital, practical religion—all concurred in their testimony, that this was the place marked out by Providence as the scene of his labour, and the sphere of his usefulness.

During this extensive number of years, he was twice afflicted with such alarming indispositions, as threatened the entire extinction of both his services and life. The former of these happened in 1746, when he preached but once in seven months; and the latter in 1770, when he was laid aside from the duties of the pulpit nineteen sabbaths. In the long period of fifty-four years, however, he regularly preached an annual sermon on Christmas-day, addressed to the juvenile part of his congregation. With these exceptions, few men were ever blessed with a greater share of health, or less interrupted, in the services of half a century; although his constitution was never robust, and he was obliged to observe a strict regimen, by abstaining from animal food, and from every other liquor than water.—During this extensive period, he never had an assistant till the year 1793, when he had entered on his eighty-second year. About thirteen months prior to his decease, his eye-sight greatly failing, he was obliged to lay aside preaching; but every other pastoral function he still discharged, with an assiduity and faithfulness which may have been *equaled*, but probably were *never exceeded*. He was in his pulpit the sabbath before he died, and visited and prayed with some of his people on the very day in which his last short illness commenced. Thus was he favoured with the privilege he had long most humbly but earnestly desired, of life and service closing together. He departed, as he had lived—A CHRISTIAN.

His publications, as an author, were not numerous, but well received by the public. They consist of a Funeral Discourse for the Rev. Mr. Dawson of Hinckley; three Charges to young Ministers; an Affectionate Address to his Countrymen during what is called the *Seven Years War*; and a volume of Sermons, some on critical, but most of them on plain and practical subjects. It is intended in a few months to publish another volume of Discourses with a particular reference to the improvement of the young, and the edification of families. Such was his *diligence*, that the number of ser-

mons composed and fairly written by his own hand, including many which were never delivered, amounts to about *three thousand*. While his sight was perfect, there was no book of importance, whether theological, historical, or political, which he did not peruse; and frequently with a pen in his hand, for the purpose of making marginal notes, or of transcribing the most interesting sentiments into his common-place-book. His sons\*, and afterwards his grandsons, he educated himself with unwearied assiduity. The knowledge he had acquired in early life of the ancient languages, and especially the Hebrew, he never (like many of his brethren, both in the church and among the dissenters) afterwards suffered to decline. With all this business, personal and domestic, he carried on a most extensive correspondence with the greatest readiness and punctuality†, and still found leisure for daily exercise, and visiting his people. Should it be asked, how he gained time for executing such various plans? the answer is as simple as it is true—by very early rising, and tenaciously adhering to *method*.

It may be hoped, that by the recollection of his instructions and example, as well as by the perusal of his publications---*though dead, he yet speaketh*. An active mind, indefatigable inquiry after truth, sentiments equally distant from enthusiasm and scepticism, a pious rational and sublime, uncommon prudence in words and actions, and an unceasing attention to the improvement and comfort of every member of his flock, were distinguished and inimitable qualities in the character of this veteran preacher.

At Carlisle, the 25th of October, ROBERT M'CAUSLAND, M.D. descended in the maternal line from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Ireland; he had the misfortune to lose his father before he was ten years old. His mother, one of the best of parents and most excellent of women, after the death of her husband (for she benefited little by the wealth of her family) settled in the North of England, resolving, in retirement and sorrow, to devote her life to the education and support of this her only child. After bestowing upon him the best grammatical education the neighbourhood of her residence afforded, she placed her son with an eminent surgeon and apothecary, in Wigton, in Cumberland. After he had passed the time usually spent in this introductory process, his mother

\* One of his sons, the Rev. HUGH WRIGHTINGTON, of Highbury-place, Islington, is the respectable pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting at Salters-hall, and the author of several esteemed publications, well known to the literary world.

† This correspondence often extended to persons whom he had never seen; particularly to that most venerable of men the late Rev. MICAJAH TOWGOOD, with whom for twenty-five years he interchanged letters as with an own brother.



the age of sixteen, sent him to the college, Edinburgh, where he spent two seasons of diligent application to those studies which were to constitute the business of his after-life. At the early age of eighteen, he sailed for Canada, at the beginning of the American war, in the capacity of an assistant to the surgeon of a regiment stationed there. In a little time the surgeon was removed, and the officers of the regiment petitioned, that Mr. M'CAUSTLAND should be appointed his successor. This tribute of respect to his early attainments and premature discretion, was justified by the whole of his subsequent conduct in Canada, where he was the favourite of the regiment, and the idol of the people. Here the regiment remained until near the end of the American war; and Mr. M'CAUSTLAND improved the leisure thus afforded him, by incessant application to the sciences, connected more intimately with his profession, and to general literature. Whatever subject he studied, on that it was his constant custom to write; a practice which he was forward to recommend to all students, as the mean of best informing themselves how little they know, and of ascertaining the progress of their future years. On duelling, courts martial, and other important subjects connected with military life, the writer of this article knows he wrote many ingenious and valuable essays, which, however, have not yet been published. During a residence in Canada, he sent a paper to the Royal Society, which may be found in their printed Transactions, on the beads of the American Indians, in refutation of a false statement of the ABBE RAYNAL, on that subject. He made an arduous effort to approach the Falls of Niagara, and collected some of the curious spray found there, on which he wrote some very interesting philosophical papers. Always an attentive observer of man, he availed himself of this residence to examine the characters and habits of the savages. He sought in vain amongst these simple people for the two most dreadful proofs of the wretchedness of civilized society, insanity and suicide. Cautious to observe, and slow to conclude, he yet used to pronounce without hesitation, that the savages were more happy than any below the middle class of the civilized nations of Europe. After the regiment to which he was surgeon returned to England, he dissolved his connection with the army, and again went to Edinburgh, a candidate for the first honours of the college. Here he graduated, and then went into Wales, where he meditated a residence, and intended to practice physic. Disappointed in this object, he returned to his mother's house, at Wigton, where he practised as a physician with great reputation. About five years ago he removed to Carlisle, where, until his death, he was equally respected as a physician and as a man. A violent fever, caught in the anxious discharge of his duty, from a patient, deprived

the poor of Carlisle of a father, yet in the prime of life, and society and science of an able and active friend. Few subjects of human enquiry escaped his notice; and on all subjects he held it a sacred duty to form by diligent examination his own opinions. On that of religion he had not learned "*Jurare in verba magistri*," he had enquired into it with care, and his conclusions, as far as he had drawn conclusions, were modest, candid and diffident; agreeable to his notion of the limits of the human faculties, and the immensity of the objects religion offers for examination. He reclined on the bosom of a tolerant church, chiefly because she was tolerant. The hierarchial and sectarian spirit he held in equal abhorrence, as contrary to what he esteemed fundamentally proper on religious subjects, diffidence and distrust of our own judgments. On this subject too he had written at considerable length; but it was to assist his own mind, not to subdue the minds of others. His political opinions, and his perfectly impartial mode of stating them, may be seen in a pamphlet, lately published by Messrs. Robinsons, entitled "*Thoughts on different Subjects, chiefly moral and political, by R. M. C.*" For cool and cautious observation, for accurate and impartial judgment, he was so remarkable, that all the rage of party was unable to influence or to bias his independent mind. Perhaps no man ever collected ideas with more care, or compared them with more exactness. His appearance and manners indicated the true character of his mind. A measured step, and slow and distinct articulation, gave promise of an observing, a steady and collected mind. He was, perhaps, as much as our nature permits, a man of pure intellect; he disliked all appeals to the passions, and thought them mere measures of deceit and imposition, yet never was any man more awake to the calls of humanity. He seemed to live for the poor; their applications were never unreasonable, and his attendance was never wearied. Benevolence with him flowed from the convictions of reason, not from animal sensibility. It is obvious that a man of this character must be ill calculated to raise a name and reputation by mean arts of popularity. He did not set the table in a roar, he did not harangue the populace, he figured in no election committees, he was the retainer to no great man; but the wise resorted to him for advice in seasons of perplexity, the judicious put their health under his care, and the poor sought him when they were ready to perish. The inhabitants of Carlisle regarded his life as a blessing, and they mention his death as a calamity. As a severe student in science, he may be safely held up as an example; and in the discharge of the duties of a son, a friend, and a man, to his connections and society, his conduct commands us at once to admire and to imitate him.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

*Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.*

\* \* For the Convenience of our numerous Provincial Readers, this Department of the Magazine is classed, at considerable Expence and Trouble, into distinct Counties, which are arranged Geographically.

✂ Communications (POST PAID) to this Department of the Monthly Magazine, particularly of biographical Memoirs of eminent and remarkable Characters, will always be received and noticed with gratitude.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a meeting of the committee appointed to prepare and digest a plan of an Agricultural Society and Experimental Farm, held at the White Swan Inn, in Alnwick, on the 3d instant, it was resolved, that a general meeting of the landed proprietors and farmers should be convened, at the town hall, on the 22nd of December next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, to determine upon the expediency of establishing the said Agricultural Society and Experimental Farm. Outlines of a plan already arranged were ordered to be advertised, in the Newcastle papers.

On the 4th of next month, the charitable institution for relieving the distresses of the poor, by the preparation of soups, upon Count Rumford's plan, will be renewed for the winter months. This benevolent undertaking was carried on with unexampled success last winter; upwards of 180 persons, on an average, being furnished with a daily meal of wholesome and palatable food, from the first of January to the 31st of March last. The committee hope to be able to extend their plan, and render it permanent. Subscribers of five shillings have a right to issue one ticket daily to any necessitous person; those who subscribe half a guinea issue two, and so on in proportion.

At St. Nicholas Church, Durham, Mr. Robert Richmond, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Garth, of Durham.

Lieut. Wm. Bowser Garth, of the North York Militia, to Miss Colt, of Kildon.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Sargent, of London, to Miss Diana Simpson, daughter of Mr. Andrew Simpson, ship-owner, in Sunderland.

*Died.*—At Newcastle, Mrs. Rudman. In his 63d year, Mr. William Christopher, of Stockton.

At Lavericklaw, in the parish of Lowick, after a severe and tedious illness, Mrs. Eleanor Park.

In Grindon Chare, in Newcastle, at the advanced age of 99 years and 6 months, Mrs. E. Sommerbell; she retained her intellectual faculties to the last.

Mr. Ralph Flintoff, of Durham Mills. The rev. Christopher Robinson, curate of Painshaw,

in the county of Durham. At Sellaby, in the same county, Mrs. Vickers.

The wife of an anchor-smith, near the Ballast hills, put an end to her existence, on the 28th of October, by hanging herself. She had attempted her life no less than five times previous to this rash act, but had always been prevented from accomplishing her purpose, by being discovered and cut down.

At Hauxley, in his 66th year, John Waddington, esq. a justice of the peace, and a partner in the Old Bank, at Newcastle.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

J. Whirlings, esq. is elected mayor of Carlisle, for the sixth time.

*Married.*—At Penrith, Mr. Richard Habbshaw to Miss Elizabeth Workman.

At Morpeth, Mr. Laidman to Miss Melburn.

At Cockermouth, the rev. John Wheatley, A.M. to Miss Benson.

At Kendal, Arthur Shepherd, esq. of Grayrigge, to Miss Harrison, daughter of Robt. Harrison, esq. mayor of Kendal.

At Crosby, near Carlisle, Mr. R. Beatty to Miss Nicholson. Mr. Lucas, of Cleator Hall, to Miss Bouch, of Over-End. Captain Collins, of Whitehaven, to Miss Steele.

*Died.*—At Morresley, near Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. John Phillipson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Reed.

At Carlisle, aged 48, Dr. R. M'Culland, author of a late publication, entitled "*Essay Moral and Political.*" (See a biographical notice of this gentleman, in page 404 of this Number.)

At Kendal, Eleanor Bonsfield: during the annual scene of confusion which characterizes the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, a young man, of the name of Empson, wantonly fired off a fowling-piece, the charge or wadding of which struck the deceased, at about the distance of two yards, and fractured her skull. Several other persons were wounded by the same piece. The wadding, which occasioned the death of this unfortunate young woman, consisted of wet paper, closely rammed, and of a sufficient firmness to have penetrated a three-quarter inch board. A verdict of manslaughter was returned by the jury against



against Empson, who has been committed to jail.

At Threlkeld, near Kefwick, the rev. T. Edmondson, vicar of Rodmerham, and curate of Threlkeld; he was 79 years of age, forty-nine of which he had been in that cure.

*We are happy it is now in our power to resume our Cumberland news, by means of the paper which is filed at Pele's Coffee-house. We would suggest, however, to many proprietors of provincial papers the necessity of filing their papers also at the Chapter Coffee-house, where regular files have been continued for public reference during a long series of years. Our Notice of last month was rather intended as our own apology, than as an attack upon Mr. WARE, the respectable printer of THE CUMBERLAND PACKET.*

#### LANCASHIRE.

A few weeks since, the clothes of a young man, who had died of the yellow fever, in the West Indies, were received by his relatives at Hornby, a village about nine miles from Lancaster. On opening the package, which was wrapped up in blankets, the infection communicated itself to five persons present. The customary symptoms of disease soon appeared, and, in a few days, two of the five died. Some neighbouring families caught the contagion; but happily it has been arrested in its progress, and those who were afflicted are now in a fair way of recovery.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Hurry, of Shields, to Miss Bold. Mr. James Portees to Miss Fleetwood. Mr. Samuel Vernon to Mrs. Sutton. Mr. John Buckton to Mrs. Yard. At the same place, Peter Berthon, jun. esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Ellen Green Park, of Liverpool. Mr. James Thompson to Miss Fanny Bellman. Mr. James Bould to Miss Bestall. Mr. James Andsdell to Miss Jane Sinclair. The rev. Lewis Pugh to Miss Everard. Mr. Jonathan Maddock to Miss Martha Jones. Mr. James Winstanley to Miss Musker, of Walton. Mr. Wm. Hanley to Miss Itherwood.

At Manchester, Dr. Archibald Paton, M.D. to Miss Burton. Mr. Royle to Mrs. Whitworth. Mr. Gleave, merchant, to Miss Hale, of Dam Hall. Mr. Edward Taylor to Miss Heap. Mr. Samuel Ryle to Miss Goolden. Mr. John Yates to Miss Godfrey, of Ancoats.

At Blackburn, Mr. Samuel Fisher to Mrs. Clayton. The rev. Mr. Bolden to Miss Carlrow.

At Prestwich, Mr. John Grundy Ringley to Miss Taylor. Mr. John Cross, of Whitefield, to Mrs. Stopford.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mrs. Leigh. Mr. Peter Norris. Mrs. Wheeler. Aged 19, Mr. Robt. Marlin. In his 67th year, Mr. George Agett. Aged 73, Mrs. Haven. Mr. James Melling. Mr. John Carmichael. Mrs. Alice Almond. Mr. Maxwell. Mrs. Owen. Mrs. Meredith.

At Lancaster, aged 46, Bryan Grey, esq. Suddenly, aged 37, Mr. Thomas Worrick. Mrs. Wilson.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Beardsworth.

At Preston, the rev. J. Nicholson, curate of St. George's Chapel. Suddenly, Mr. Gorst.

At Prescot, Mr. Cobham Richardson.

At Manchester, Mr. Walter Moore.

#### YORKSHIRE.

On the 16th of October, four Quakers, who have been so long and so cruelly confined in York Castle, at the suit of George Markham, vicar of Carlton, in Craven, for non-payment of tythes, were discharged from their long imprisonment, pursuant to a special clause in the late act of parliament.

On the 3d of the present month, was committed to the Castle Gaol, at the suit of the same ecclesiastic, Benj. King, aged 86, likewise for non-payment of tythes!

Mr. Foljambe, of Aldwark, has given a donation of 200l. to the Sheffield General Infirmary. The duke of Norfolk has subscribed 30 guineas annually towards the support of the same charitable institution.

*Married.*]—At the Quakers' Meeting-house, in York, Mr. Joseph Tatham, master of the Quaker's Academy, in Leeds, to Miss Sarah North, of York. At the same place, Mr. Sutcliffe to Miss Stables. At Brocklesby, by special licence, Robert Cary Elwes, esq. to the hon. Caroline Pelham, daughter of Lord Yardborough. The rev. Robt. Jarrat, vicar of Wellington, to Miss Margaret Hey, of Leeds. Mr. Joshua Walker, wool-stapler, of Popeley, to Miss Sarah Gomerfall, of Bristall. At Market Weighton, Mr. J. Pultine, of Methley, to Miss Smith, of the former place. At Wakefield, Mr. M. Pottlethwaite to Miss Julia Perkin. At St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Mr. Nursaw to Miss Isabella Baldwin, both of Knarebro'. Mr. Rooth, of Wakefield, agent the Aire and Calder Navigation, to Miss Broadbent, of Doncaster. Mr. Dyson, of Huddersfield, to Miss Turner, of Sheffield. At Ryton, Mr. W. Andrews, of Lemmington, to Miss Jane Renoldson, of Blaydon.

At Leeds, Mr. Jefferson, of St. Peter's-square, to Miss Mary Walker.

At Aisrigg, Mr. Wm. Heap to Miss Isabella Burton.

At Leeds, Mr. Samuel Crossley to Miss Radstrick.

*Died.*]—At York, Mr. Samuel Johnson. Mr. Mounfor. Mrs. Benson. Mrs. Warburton. In her 72d year, Mrs. Ann Clapham. At Scarborough, the rev. T. Morrel, D.D. At the same place, in her 25th year, after a tedious illness of 12 months, Mrs. Jane Jennings. At Esericke, near York, in her 16th year, Miss Fearn. At Thornton Bridge Hall, near Helperby, aged 79, Mr. Ambrose Gray. At Hull, Mr. Redford. In his 53d year, the rev. Joseph Milner, A.M. vicar of Hol. Trinity Church, and 30 years master of the free grammar-school in Hull. At Sheffield, Mr. T. Taylor, captain in the loyal independent Sheffield volunteers. At Richmond, Mrs. Wright. At Birstall, near Leeds, Mr. T. Johnson, one of the oldest preachers in Mr. Wesley's connection.

connection. He commenced an itinerant preacher in 1750. At the same place, the rev. B. Ogden, curate. Mr. Jackson, of Farburn, near Ferry-bridge; he had been the common carrier from Leeds to London upwards of forty years, and his business at the time of his death was of very great extent. At Bull-house, near Pen-hillstone, Mrs. Banks: by her death, an estate of 1500*l.* per annum devolves to Hatfield Kaye, esq. of Hatfield Hall, near Wakefield. At Pocklington, in his 32d year, Mr. John Terry, attorney. At Holby, near Bedale, Mr. Thos. Robson. At Pontefract, aged 24, Miss Ann Wilson. At the same place, in his 78th year, Mr. Osburn, bookseller.

At York, aged 56, Mrs. Margaret Chapman.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A gentleman of Billingham, near Timberland, lately shot a hare; the animal immediately jumped up, and ran with such force against a dog that stood by his master's side, as to kill him on the spot. The hare died at the same time.

*Married.*] Mr. Abraham Cooke, of Whap-load, grazier, to Miss Sarah Webster, of Pea-kirk, in Northamptonshire.

At Boston, Mr. Wilford to Miss Charlotte Rogers.

At Wigtoft, near Boston, Mr. Christopher West, of Fishtoft, to Miss Overton, of the former place.

At Frinton, Mr. Jackson, of Markham Moor, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Clayton, of Boston.

At Horncastle, Ensign Joseph Smith, of Stockport, to Miss R. Rockcliffe, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, in her 82d year, Mrs. Ann Cannon, daughter of the rev. Dr. Cannon, formerly dean of Lincoln, and grand-daughter of the rev. Dr. J. Moore, formerly bishop of Ely.

At the same place, aged 50, Mr. W. Stimson.

At Stickford, aged 84, Mr. Robert Thompson.

At Grantham, Mrs. Neale.

At Baumber, near Horncastle, the rev. Elles Rowlands.

At Rathby, aged 85, Mrs. E. Dawson.

At Holywell, in the 93d year of his age, Samuel Reynardson, esq. one of the six clerks in the High Court of Chancery.

At Corby, aged 61, Mr. Thomas Sleigh.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Ewes Cooke, esq. of Brook Hill Hall, to Miss Wright, of Nottingham.

At St. Mary's, Nottingham, Mr. H. Latham, to Miss Wortley.

At Barton, Mr. Wright to Miss Stevenfon.

At Bunny, Mr. Gunn to Miss Attenborough, of Bradmore.

Mr. G. E. Boulton, of Hockerton, to Miss Thompson, of Leicester.

*Died.*] At Mansfield, lady Dixie, relict of sir Wolston Dixie, bart. of Bosworth Park.

Mr. Clayton, of Bridlesmithgate.

At Sutton in Ashfield, aged 76, Mrs. Ann

Warfop, of Mansfield. At Hucknall Torkard, in his 12th year, Curtis Cordem Jackson.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. Wigley, master of the band of the 85th regt. to Miss Judith Frost.

At Bakalwell, in the parish of Barton, Dr. Liptrott, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Newton, youngest daughter of John Newton, esq. of Bullwall House, Nottinghamshire.

*Died.*] At Chesterfield, on his return from Buxton, Mr. W. Milnes, of Olicar Hall, a justice of the peace for the counties of Nottingham and Derby.

At Boyer Grange, near Dale Abbey, in his 68th year, Mr. John Stevens, maltster.

At Sawley, Mrs. Cooke, of the Blackmoor's Head.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Shipley.

Mr. Geo. Moorley, of Aston. Returning from Derby market, he unfortunately fell from his horse upon the road, between Alvaaton and Elvaaton, and was killed upon the spot.

At Derby, Mr. Charles Hutchins: his death was occasioned by the explosion of a fowling-piece, which had been forwarded by the Melbourn post to Derby, and carelessly left charged. The deceased, with another person of the name of Crompton, happening to enter a public-house where the gun was lodged, the latter took it up, and was going through the manual exercise, when it unfortunately went off, and shot Mr. Hutchins through the head.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Ralph Dolphin, of Whittingflow, to Miss Susannah Pugh, of Hamperley.

Mr. George Hilditch, of Haston, to Miss Deborah Morgan, of Shrewsbury.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Cope to Miss Horden.

Mr. Cartwright, of Donnington Wood, to Miss Hales, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Crane. Mrs. Richards. Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Lomax. Mrs. E. Scott.

At Oswestry, Mr. Williams. Mr. Robert Conway.

At Bickton, near Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Jenkins.

At Frankwell, Mr. Thos. Edwards. At Mardol, Mrs. Yardley.

At Seifion, near Ludlow, the rev. James Woodhouse, A.M. rector of Culmington, and of New Radnor, and one of the justices of the peace for the counties of Salop and Hereford.

At Hardwick, in his 68th year, the rev. Richard Lloyd, rector of Norton and Cefcob; he had been blind upwards of 30 years, notwithstanding which he regularly did the duty of his parish till within the last four or five years. He had the psalms and lessons read to him on the Saturday, and the strength of his memory enabled him to perform the service on Sunday.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

Nicholas Burton, who was condemned at the Stafford assizes, in 1790, for committing a rape, but



but afterwards respited, has received a free pardon, and was last month liberated from prison, after having remained under sentence of death for upwards of seven years.

*Married.*] At Wolfstanton, near Newcastle under Line, Thos. Weogwood, esq. nephew of the late Josiah Wedgwood, of Burslem, to Miss B. Smith, of Little Chell.

At Lichfield, Mr. T. Taylor, one of the gentlemen of the cathedral, to Mrs. Burton, of the George-inn.

Mr. Potter, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Ithell, of Coleham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Hotchkiss, of Walsall, to Miss Louisa Noyes, of the former place.

*Died.*] The lady of Sir John Parker Mosely, bart. of Rolleston.

At Tettentall Regis, the rev. J. Ravenhill.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

G. A. Keck, esq. is elected member of parliament for this county, in the room of the late Hon. Penn Altherton Curzon.

*Married.* At Leicester, Mr. John Beadman, of Market Bosworth, to Miss Spencer, of the Belgrave Gate, Leicester.

The rev. Mr. Robinson, vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, to Mrs. Gerard, relict of the late Dr. Gerard.

At Leicester, Mr. Benjamin Drayton, wool-stapler, of Northampton, to Miss Catherine Brown, of the former place.

At the same place, Mr. G. Lockwood, to Miss Palmer, of Kilmaston, Huntingdon.

Also, Mr. Thomas Millar, head clerk in the Leicester Bank, to Miss Hitchcock.

At Houghton in the Hill, Mr. John Rowbottom, aged 72, to Miss Elvra Brainbridge, of the same place, aged 19!

At the same place, Mr. Thomas Hall to Miss Elizabeth Mutton.

At Broughton Astley, Mr. T. Sutton, of Leir, to Miss Jordan, of Thorpe.

At Foston, Mr. Ford, druggist, of London, to Miss Susannah Freeman, of the former place.

At Loughborough, Mr. Ball to Miss Amy Stinson.

Mr. Elton, of Norton, to Miss Mary Wight.

*Died.*] — At Leicester, Miss Boulton.

At Ansty, aged 56, Thomas Martin, gent.

At the same place, after a short illness, in his 86th year, the rev. Hugh Worthington, A.M. *A memoir of this truly valuable and beloved man will be found in page 403, of this Number.*

At Market Harborough, suddenly, Mr. T. Ratten.

CHESHIRE.

The new mayor of Chester has abolished the long established custom of giving the annual mayor's feast on the first Sunday after the election.

A melancholy accident happened lately at Heaton Norris, near Stockport, occasioned by the explosion of two small casks of gunpowder, which were sent from

Battle, in Suffex, by the light coach, for Mr. Fogg, grocer, of Manchester. As Mr. Smith, of the Horse-shoe, in Heaton Norris, where the coach stops, was assisting the coachman to take some parcels out of the basket, a spark from the candle fell upon some loose gunpowder, which immediately communicating to the casks, the whole blew up, with a violent explosion. Mr. Smith, the coachman, and a boy, that held the light, were severely wounded. The first is since dead; the life of the boy is despaired of; and the coachman, who has lost one of his eyes, continues in a very dangerous state. Not a single window was left whole for above thirty yards on each side of the street.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. John Siddons to Miss Hannah Maddock. Mr. Thomas Matthews to Miss Elizabeth Sorton.

At Farndon, Mr. Wm. Parker to Miss Ann Wright.

At Walton in le Dale, Sir Henry Houghton, bart. to Mrs. Parker.

At Chester, Mr. Pearson to Miss Sarah Price.

At Bebbington, Mr. John Stanley, of Liverpool, to Miss Eagles, of Tranmore.

Mr. Wm. Tomkinson, of Bostock, to Miss Frances Nesham.

At Prestbury, Mr. James Barton to Miss S. Wisser, both of Macclesfield.

At Malpas, Mr. Mackintosh, of Wrexham, to Miss Seacorne, of Hampton, in this county.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Nathaniel Litherland. Mrs. Ledsham. Mrs. Garnett, wife of Dr. Garnett, of Nantwich.

At Boughton, near Chester, Mr. Wm. Edwards, of the Red Lion-inn. Aged 95, Mrs. Ann Pare.

At Aldersey, Mr. John Lewis.

At Northen, in his 89th year, Mr. Wm. Whitelegg.

At Northwich, aged 79, Mr. Joseph Fletcher.

At Wistaston, Mr. Robert Perrin.

RUTLAND.

*Died.*] At Ditbrooke, aged 70, Mrs. Kirby.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the Norrissian Prize, for the present year, is, "The state of the Jewish people, since the death of Christ, affords an argument for the truth of Christianity."

Mr. Greave's Prize for an English dissertation on the character of William the Third, has been adjudged, by Trinity College, to Mr. Creswell, A.B. of that society.

Mr. Seaton's Prize Poem, for the year 1797, has been assigned to Wm. Bolland, esq. A.M. of Trinity College.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Brown, merchant, of Ely, to Miss Diana White, of Cambridge.

Mr. Turner, of Wisbich, to Miss Mary Andrews, of Norwich.

Mr. Ash, of the Duke's Head-inn, Gedney,

to Mrs. E. Brown, of the Duke's Head-inn, Thorney.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, aged 80, Mrs. Knowles.

The rev. George Turner, D.D. archdeacon of the diocese of Cambridge, prebendary of Winchester, and vicar of Culham.

In the Free-school-lane, Mrs. Childerley.

Mrs. Fassett, wife of Mr. T. Fassett; of Abingdon Hall.

At Ely, Mrs. Marshall. Miss M. Lawrence.

At Thorney, Mrs. Mary Payne.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Elton, Mr. Stokes to Miss Gaskill.

At Whittlesey, Mr. J. Russell to Miss Martha Elsum.

*Died.*] At Huntingdon, S. Arundel, esq.

At Kimbolton, Mrs. Palmer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oundle, Mr. Watson, register at Huntingdon, to Miss Rhoda Brown, of Oundle.

At Peterborough, Mr. Wm. Peat to Miss Susannah Phillipson.

At Northampton, Thomas Powell, aged 45, to Martha Chapman, aged 19. This lady is his *sixth* wife!

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mrs. Gudgeon, wife of Alderman Gudgeon.

At Peterborough, Miss Strong, only daughter of the rev. Wm. Strong. Aged 84, Mrs. Everitt. Mr. Mitchell. Mrs. Hill. Mr. John Howes. Mrs. Berridge.

At his seat at Cotterstock Hall, in an advanced age, the rev. sir Geo. Booth, bart. Dying without issue, the title becomes extinct. The patent bears date May 22, 1611, 9 James I. The ancestor of the late sir George was one of the first who received that honour on its institution.

At Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, Mrs. P. Fremeaux.

At Northborough, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Bland.

At Eye, near Peterborough, in his 54th year, Mr. Paul.

WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Lowe to Miss Hill. Mr. B. Redding, jun. to Miss Mitchell. Mr. P. M. Deely to Miss Mary Cook. Mr. Hill to Miss Thomas. Mr. James Collyer to Miss S. Fowles. Mr. John Butler to Miss Mary Callow. Mr. Daniel Hill to Miss Gill.

At Handsworth, Mr. Pugh to Miss Bosworth.

Mr. Crompton, of Warwick, to Miss Twamley, of Dudley.

At Bedworth, the rev. Mr. Twigger to Miss Shipman.

*Died.*] At Coventry, Mr. Charles Whittingham. Mr. Wm. Grant. Mr. Patrick Simpson.

At Rugby, Mr. Lawrence, father of the celebrated painter of that name.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Boden. Mr. Thos.

Crompton. Mrs. Rubery. In his 86th year, Mr. Joseph Cook. Miss Jane Jones. Mrs. Burney. Mrs. Hays.

At Dudley, aged 19, Miss Matilda Ann Bronwich.

At Wednesbury, Mr. Russell.

At sir Edmund Hartopp's, bart. at Four Oaks Hall, Antoinette Charlotte Menageot. She went to bed in perfect health, but was found dead the next morning.

At Aftley Castle, Mrs. M. Conyers.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Shorthouse. Mrs. Hays. Mrs. Belcher, of the Baths.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Old Swanford, Mr. Richard Harpur, of Stokelake, to Miss S. Dixon.

*Died.*] At his seat, at Ticknall, Francis Ingram, esq. one of the benchers of the honourable society of the Inner Temple, and many years deputy-remembrancer of the exchequer.

At Worcester, Mr. J. Bradley.

At Leighington, Mr. Thomas Deakin.

At Droitwich, Mr. Painter, dancing master, late of Worcester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was held at Hereford on the 21st instant, for the purpose of instituting an agricultural society in this county.

*Married.*] Mr. Richard Davas, of Hereford, to Miss Mary Harding Hales.

At Weston, Mr. Robert Williams, attorney, of Monmouth, to Miss Annabella Garnons.

*Died.*] At Ross, Thomas Statham, esq. captain of dragoons in the service of the East India company.

At Titley Court, the seat of her son-in-law, William Greenly, esq. Mrs. Brown; she was lamented by the poor, and regretted by all who knew her.

Mrs. James, wife of John James, esq. of More Court.

The rev. Evan Morgan, rector of Byton, and of Kingsham and Langan.

Of a paralytic stroke, in his 76th year, John Sherburn, esq. of Titley.

At Pittslow Lodge, near Ross, Herbert Abrahall Lloyd, esq. of Carthage.

At Penacreck, near Ross, in his 89th year, the rev. Thomas Weare. Until a very advanced period of life he remained a member of Jesus College, Oxford, and by extreme parsimony accumulated a considerable sum, which principally arose from his officiating occasionally in the university pulpit at St. Mary's. About fifteen years since he withdrew to his native parish of Goodrich, where he married a young villager, whom he has left, with several small children, to lament his loss.

At Leominster, Benjamin Fellowes, esq. attorney, and clerk of the peace for the county of Hereford.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Robert Williams, attorney, of Monmouth, to Miss A. Garnons, of Trelough, Herefordshire.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Robert Scudamere, esq. of Bristol, has sub-

scribed



scribed 300l. towards the support of the Gloucester Infirmary. The sum total of the contributions is stated to amount to 1528l. 13s. 4½d.

A donation of 400l. has been sent by an unknown benefactor to the Bristol Infirmary.

A melancholy accident occurred lately in the French prison, at Stapleton, near Bristol: The prisoners being very riotous and disorderly, one of the centinels, apprehending that some of them were attempting to break out, fired his piece, and unfortunately shot one of his companions through the body. The soldier expired in a few minutes.

*Married.*—At Bristol, Mr. Hall to Miss Parsons. Mr. Dando to Miss Rowles. Mr. Thomas Hare to Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins.

At Bedminster, Mr. Elsey, quarter-master in the Surrey light dragoons, to Miss Smart, of Chepstow.

At Charlton King's, Doddington Hunt, esq. to Miss Nettleship, of Cheltenham.

*Died.*—At the Abbey, Cirencester, Thos. Master, jun. esq. late major in the 2d dragoon guards, and only son of T. Master, esq. late member of parliament for Gloucestershire.

At Brilip, the rev. Wm. Metcalf, A.M. rector of Brilipsheld and Cranham.

At Clifton, John Foote, esq. banker, of London.

At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Beaven. Mr. Collins. Mrs. Watts. Miss Edmonds. Mr. Watson. Mr. Isaac Reid. Mrs. Emas.

At the Hot Wells, Mr. Wm. Smith, attorney. Mrs. Banquet, the lady of Jacob Banquet, esq. deputy-chairman of the East India Company.

At Stroud, Mrs. Freebury.

Mrs. Waterford, of Marshfield.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, Mr. W. Newcombe.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*—Mr. J. Pears, of New College, to Miss M. Radcliffe.

At Banbury, Mr. Haltill Arnold to Miss Sarah Salmon.

*Died.*—Suddenly, at Oxford, the rev. Samuel Forster, LL.D. of Wadham College, and registrar of the University. At the same place, Mr. Robert Hoare, aged 23, clerk to the Old Bank.

At Banbury, aged 77, Mrs. Marcella Gibbs.

At Tackley Park, Sir John Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*—At Harrold, Mr. Robert Stone, of London, to Miss Charlotte Perteford, of Harrold.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*—At Ware, Mrs. Edwards.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.* Dr. B. Scutt, of Brighton, to Miss Hart, of Uckfield. At St. Olyth, Mr. Smith Bawtree, to Miss Mary Howard. Mr. Middleton Duddell, M.D. of Coggeshall, to Miss Sophia Johnson, of Kelvedon. At Colchester, Lieut. Garth, of the North York Militia, to Miss Cott, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Cott, of Great Brasted.

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*Died.*—The hon. George Petre, of Bell House.

At Great Waltham, at the advanced age of 100, Mrs. Margaret Wood: she and her ancestors had lived servants in the same family upwards of 400 years.

At Snarebrook, aged 60, Lady Susannah Plomer, wife of Sir William Plomer, knight and alderman.

At Eastwood, Lieut Thomas Hoskins.

#### NORFOLK.

As some workmen were digging in the garden of Mr. Clement, of Westacre, on Friday, the 3d instant, they discovered a stone coffin, containing a human skeleton, of unusual magnitude, measuring six feet four inches in length. No other relics have been yet discovered which might lead to an elucidation. It is conjectured, however, to be a monk of the Clunian order, as it appears from history that a convent of this religious sect was dissolved by Henry VIII, at this place, about the year 1537. Not far from the spot where the coffin was found, are still to be seen the ruins of a castle, dedicated to Thomas à Becket.

*Married.*—At Norwich, the rev. Harvey Taylor, of Beccles, to Miss Walne, of Harleston. The rev. J. Lewis, of Gillingham, to Miss Turner, of Harleston.

Mr. Aspel Reeve, of Ellingham, to Mrs. Sarah Harrison, of Rochinall Inferior.

*Died.*—At Norwich, in his 56th year, the Rev. William Enfield, LL.D. (See page 400 of this Magazine.) Aged 75, Mr. Samuel Cubitt. At Swaffham, aged 75, Mrs. Fortin. At Fakenham, Mr. R. Cole.

At Harleston, the rev. Thomas Warburton, archdeacon of Norfolk, and rector of Redenhall with Harleston. Mr. Warburton was nearly related to Dr. Wm. Warburton, late bishop of Gloucester, and descended from the ancient family of the Warburtons, who flourished in the county of Chester soon after the Norman conquest.

At Attleburgh, Mr. Greene, of the Crown Inn. At Wymondham, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Ibells.

At Yarmouth, in consequence of the wounds he received in the late naval engagement, Captain Ryfoort, of the Dutch ship Hercules. At the same place, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, collector of the customs.

At Norwich, aged 63, Mrs. Mary Baldy.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*—The rev. Horace Suckling, rector of Barham, to Miss Jackson, of Kentish Town.

At Leuton, Charles Browne, jun. to Miss Margaret Nunn.

*Died.*—At Ipswich, Lieut. Col. Manley, of the Somerset Militia. This gentleman, last August, had the misfortune to break his leg and dislocate one of his ankles, by throwing himself off his horse whilst in the act of rearing, being apprehensive of the animal's falling upon him. He was in a fair way of recovery from that

that accident, and in every other respect in perfect health and spirits, till within an hour of his decease. At the same place, aged 84, Mrs. Parish.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*—Mr. George Alfrey, merchant, of Friston Place, to Miss Beard, daughter of the late Steyning Beard, esq. of Seaford.

*Died.*—At the advanced age of 96, Mr. John Russell, of West Tarring: till within a few months prior to his death, he constantly attended his duty as parish-clerk, which office he had held, to general satisfaction, upwards of sixty-eight years.

At Rye, aged 28, Miss Ann Meryon. Mr. John Haddock, son of Capt. Haddock, of the *Sar* revenue cutter.

At Earham, Mrs. Hayley. At Chichester, Mrs. Gowan.

## KENT.

A free-school, for the instruction of the female offspring of the poor inhabitants, in the neighbourhood of the Oaks, has been established by the Countess of Derby.

One hundred and eighty of the mutineers confined in the *Eagle* prison-ship, at Chatham, have received his Majesty's free pardon.

*Married.*—At Chatham, Mr. James Kincaid, clerk in the store-keeper's office, to Miss Ann Sturges, of Brompton. Mr. Bentley, surgeon, to Mrs. Maynard.

At Rochester, Mr. Cooke, attorney, of Maidstone, to Miss Holmyard.

At Nonington, Mr. Nathaniel Bradley, to Miss Ann Sutton.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Thomas Powell to Miss Elizabeth Brickenden.

At Tenterden, Mr. Greenall, of Aldington, to Miss Elizabeth Trefs, of the former place.

At Ickham, Mr. Wm. Gibbs to Miss Sarah Kingmill. At Snave, Mr. Stephen Pope to Miss Sarah Munk.

At Deptford, Mr. D. Major to Miss Eleanor Minter, both of Folkestone.

At Dover, Mr. Daniel Purkis, of Cheriton, to Miss Ann Chiffon, of Folkestone.

At Margate, Mr. Robert Ladd to Miss S. Mummery. Mr. William Cobb to Miss Eliza Mitchener, of the York Hotel. Mr. Aaron Cramp to Miss S. Tomlyn, of Northdown.

*Died.*—At Dover, in a very advanced age, Mr. Richard Lowe.

At Margate, Mr. G. Steele.

At East Malling, Mrs. Timlyn.

At Hunton, in his 56th year, the hon. George Murray, vice-admiral of the white, and uncle to the Duke of Athol.

At Hythe, Mrs. Weller, a maiden lady. Thomas Shindler, sen. aged 73.

At Borden, aged 77, Mr. Edward Baker.

At Tenterden, aged 60, Mr. John Crump. In her 21st year, Miss Munn. In her 59th year, Mrs. Morphatt.

At Faversham, Wm. Bennet, esq. banker.

At Chatham, Col. Pitcairn, of the 83d regiment of foot.

At Canterbury, in his 83d year, G. Tem-

pest, esq. At the same place, in her 7th year, Miss Martha Phillips. Mr. Joseph Hosmer. Mrs. Barnes, of the Fleet Lane. Mr. J. Mosyer, of St. Mary Cray. The rev. John Long, D.D. late fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and rector of the united parishes of Chelsfield and Farnborough.

At the same place, aged 77, Mrs. Fletcher.

At Greenwich, George Wigzel, esq.

At Blackheath, Miss Stewart, eldest daughter of Colonel Stewart, of the Royal Artillery.

At Boxley Abbey, John Amherst, esq.

At West Peckham, in her 57th year, Mrs. Fairman.

At Harrietsham, after a short illness, in his 90th year, Mr. Alexander Bottle: the annals of this gentleman's family exhibit an almost unprecedented example of longevity: his great-grandfather died at the age of 83, his grandfather 88, his mother 86, his father 85, and one of his uncles 92: they all lived in the same parish of Harrietsham.

## SURREY.

The celebrated antique statue of Bacchus, at the late Bond Hopkins's villa at Painshill, was lately purchased by Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, for 400 guineas.

*Married.*—At Fetcham, Mr. John Vickris Taylor, to Miss Donnithorne.

At Woodmansterne, the rev. C. Bond, of Merton, to Miss Polhill, of the former place.

*Died.*—At Surbiton Place, the lady of T. Fosset, esq. In the 57th year of his age, Jonathan Stonard, esq. one of the police magistrates for this county.

At Haslemere, Mr. James Haslett.

At Ether, Mrs. Grosvenor, wife of Mr. Grosvenor, of Oxford.

## HAMPSHIRE.

The post-house, at Ringwood, and ten adjoining houses, were lately destroyed by fire. This calamity was occasioned by the indiscretion of a baker's apprentice, who wantonly fired a pistol into his master's faggot stack.

*Married.*—At Southampton, Lieut. Mealin, of the North Gloucester militia, to Miss Roche, niece of Sir B. Roche, bart. Captain Muller, of the 60th regt. foot, to Miss F. Parsons.

*Died.*—At Winchester, Miss Woolbridge. Mr. C. Hill, school-master. Mr. W. Staples.

At Gatcombe Parsonage, Isle of Wight, Miss Harriet Worlepe, aged 18.

At Redbridge, near Southampton, in her 15th year, Miss Lovibond, daughter of the late Colonel Lovibond.

At Ringwood, suddenly, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Clark.

At Worthy, Mr. Dibsdale, formerly master of the George Inn, Winchester.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Wm. Staines. Mr. Williams, of the Custom-house.

At Gosport, Mrs. Sarah Prefsland, wife of Capt. Thomas Prefsland, of the royal navy.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*—At Farringdon, Ebenezer King, esq. barrister at law, of Gloucester, to Miss Robinson.



Robins, of Holborn-bridge, London. At the same place, Mr. Congrave, eldest son of Thomas Congrave, esq. of Chester, to Miss Herbert, of Farringdon.

*Died*]—At Southcot, near Reading, Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants of the county.

## WILTSHIRE.

Robert Brudenell, esq. of Hambledon, near Henley-upon-Thames, is elected member of parliament for the borough of Marlborough, in the room of the hon. James Bruce, who has vacated his seat.

*Married*]—The rev. John Palmer, of Ratford Bridge, near Calne, to Miss Eliza Legg, of Market Lavington.

Mr. J. Selfe, of Trowbridge, to Miss G. Cottle.

Mr. B. Overbury, of Westbury, to Miss Ann Overbury, of Tetbury.

*Died*]—At Salisbury, Mr. Samuel Rolfe. Mrs. Hill. Mr. W. Staples. Mr. Samuel Rolfe.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Symonds.

At Chippenham, in his 61st year, Mr. Thomas Goldney.

The rev. T. Gibson, A.M. late of Baliol College, Oxford, and vicar of White-parish, Wilts.

At Pickwick, near Corsham, Mrs. Hulbert.

Mr. J. Morris, steward to Walter Long, esq. Going into a cow-house, at Whatton, to suckle a calf, the cow forced him against the wall, and thrusting her horn into his body, above the hip, tipped him up. He expired immediately.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married*]—At Queen-square Chapel, Bath, the rev. T. H. Bumpstead, vicar of Bramshaw, Hants, to Miss West, of Bath. Mr. G. Ferris, of Christian Malford, Wilts, to Miss Martha Phillips, of Bath. Mr. John Adams to Miss Lucy Jordan.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Lee, aged 70, to Mrs. Martha Baker, of the Mason's Arms Inn, aged 68. This is her fourth husband.

At Frome, Mr. George Robbins, printer, of Bath, to Miss Newport, of the former place.

At Williton, near Watchet. Mr. William Pearce to Miss Baker. Mr. B. Brooks, of Wells, to Miss Cock.

*Died*]—At Bath, in his 86th year, the rev. Wm. Cooke, D.D. provost of King's College, dean of Ely, rector of Denham, in Buckinghamshire, and of Stoke Newington, in Middlesex. The late Dr. Cooke was admitted of King's College, in 1730, proceeded B.A. in 1734; M.A. 1738; D.D. 1765. He succeeded to the provostship of King's College in March, 1772, on the death of the rev. John Sumner. Same place, Wm. Wollaston, esq. late colonel in the Suffolk militia. Mr. T. Whitwell. Miss Jane Hamilton. Mr. John Cottell. Mrs. Sargeant. Archibald Ross, esq.

Mr. William Keasberry, late one of the joint patentees and manager of the theatre. Mr.

Keasberry was brought up to the china business, in London, but forsook it, early in life, for the more alluring profession of the stage; he then came to Bath, upwards of forty years ago, in company with Mr. Griffiths, and they were for some time the principal actors there.

At Minehead, the rev. Geo. Knyfion, B.A. vicar of Timbercombe and St. Decuman's.

At Higham, John Howe, aged 84.

At Kilmington, aged 71, Mr. Joseph Lush.

At Keyford, near Frome, Mrs. Bayley.

At Wiveliscombe, Mrs. Smith; and, three days after, Mr. Smith, her husband.

At Crockbottom, Bishopst, Mr. Cary Lanfdowne.

At Hinton St. George, suddenly, Miss Darby.

At Broadway, near Ilminster, Miss Hannah Standerwick.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married*]—At Pool, Mr. Whithy, clerk to the Montgomeryshire Canal, to Miss Gould.

Mr. Chifman, of Wareham, to Miss Thring, of Ugford, near Wilton.

At Weymouth, Mr. G. Hereford, to Miss Jerwood, of Exeter. At the same place, Thomas Althorpe, esq. of the Royal Horse Guards, to Miss Mary Smith, of Normanton, Leicestershire.

At Holt Chapel, near Wimborne, Mr. Peter Thomas Hart, aged 19, to Mrs. Sarah Harris, of the King's Arms Inn, Wimborne. Mr. Hart was lately apprentice to a saddler, in Salisbury, and has since been a lieutenant in the army. The widow whom he has married has already buried three husbands, the second of whom was uncle to Mr. Hart. She was sponsor at the baptismal font to her present husband, and suckled him: so that he may be said to have married his *nurse*, his *aunt*, and his *god-mother*.

At Handley, Mr. Richard King, of Winterbourn, to Mrs. Muston, of the former place.

At Dorchester, Mr. S. Whittle to Miss Mary Clarke.

*Died*]—At Beaminster, aged 85, Mr. James Daniel, many years coroner for the western division of this county.

At Sherborn, Mr. William Webb.

At Blandford, suddenly, in her 51st year, Miss Elizabeth Baskett.

At Shaftsbury, Mr. W. Miles.

At Child Okeford, in her 17th year, Miss Horlock.

At Charminster, Mr. Slate.

At Wimborne Minster, in his 74th year, Mr. William Lear, attorney.

## DEVONSHIRE.

The curates of the diocese of Exeter have presented an address to their new bishop, setting forth the hardships of their situation, owing to the disproportionate salaries they receive; they justly observe, that the curates, on whom the laborious part of the ministry is devolved, meet with less encouragement than the mechanics.

chanics in his Majesty's dock-yards. We have the satisfaction to add, that their address has been favourably received.

*Married* ]—At Exeter, Mr. Phillip Fear to Mrs. Duggin.

At Plymouth, Captain William Neales, of the *Hart* armed brig, to Miss Bentham. James Gasking, M.D. of the universities of Leyden and Edinburgh, to Miss Fry. The rev. Charles Marshall, of Exeter, to Miss Speke, niece to the Dowager Countess of Guildford. Mr. Richard Pine Coffin to Miss Harriet Kitson, of Totness.

At Thorncombe, Mr. Richard Bridle, of Lambert's Castle, to Miss Oliver, of Thorncombe.

At Thorverton, Mr. R. V. Wreford, of Barnstaple, to Miss Reynell, daughter of the rev. J. Reynell, of the former place.

*Died.* ]—At Exeter, Mr. Samuel Kingdon, an eminent iron-monger. Mr. John Mardon. Mr. George Moorley.

At Plymouth, in her 73d year, Mr. Brett.

At Tiverton, in her 25th year, Mr. Rendell.

#### CORNWALL.

The 12th of last month, the Agricultural Society's ploughing-match, for Cornwall, took place at Camborne. Ten ploughs started for the prize on this occasion. The first prize was won by Mr. Bath's plough, of St. Stephen's; the second by Mr. A. Paul's plough, of Camborne; and the third by Sir John St. Aubyn's plough, of Cowan. A very elegant dinner was provided at the Prince George Inn; John Ennis, esq. in the chair.

*Married.* ]—E. Predeaux, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss St. Aubyn, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. of this county.

At Falmouth, Mr. Thomas Duke, tide-surveyor, of the excise, to Miss Elizabeth Plane.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the whole of our reports of the state of Agriculture in different Counties, it appears, that the weather for some weeks past has been more favourable for sowing WHEAT on those soils the tenacity and wetness of which had before rendered it impracticable.

In Scotland, and some parts of the North of England, however, the quantity of land yet sown is far from what was intended by the farmers.

With regard to the last year's WHEAT-CROP, our accounts from these districts still announce a considerable deficiency, both in respect to quantity and quality. On thrashing it out, much has been found grown and unsound. Of the OAT and BARLEY crops they speak more favourably. The prices of GRAIN seem, on the whole, to decline. WHEATS, at Mark-lane, on the average, 50s. 5d. per quarter. The average of England and Wales, of Wheat, 56s. 5d. and of Barley, 32s. 4d.

In some northern situations, the POTATOE-CROP has received injury from the frost: this has, however, chiefly happened where they had not been taken up at a sufficiently early period.

The TURNIP-CROP is frequently precarious, but this year there have probably been fewer failures than usual.

**CATTLE.**—In the midland districts the price of all sorts of Cattle appears to have fallen in a considerable degree. Our reporter says, from 20 to 25 per cent. In the county of Cumberland we also find that lean Cattle and Cows have somewhat declined in value. But at *Althallom* fair, at Edinburgh, the demand for *Black Cattle* was so great, that a considerable rise of price was experienced. This, however, probably arose from the very small number of this kind of cattle that were exposed to sale.

**SHEEP.**—In the price of Sheep we do not find there has been any very material alteration. In Leicestershire the sale of WOOL has lately been rather heavy, probably on account of the want of speculation in the article.

**HOGS.**—These are somewhat cheaper.

In Smithfield, BEEF averaged on the 27th from 2s. 6d. to 4s. MUTTON from 3s. to 4s. and PORK from 3s. to 3s. 8d. per stone of 8 lb. sinking the offal.

**HORSES.**—Those of the working kind continue low; but for good horses there is still a great demand. In Devonshire, the price of Horses is on the decline, and the sale dull. At *Barnstaple* fair, Exmore Foals sold as low as 3s. 6d. and 5s. and full-grown ones, three years old, two pounds and two guineas.

**HOPS.**—Kentish HOPS, bags fetch from 70s. to 105s. pockets from 84s. to 120s.—The markets are brisk.

**HAY.**—The average price of HAY in St. James's market is 3l. of STRAW 24s. 9d.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

The particulars of the life of the unhappy suicide at Bristol are deferred till our next, for want of room.—Several anonymous communications are this month returned to the post-office, the postage not being paid.—In the notice to mathematical correspondents, page 373, our readers are requested, in a few copies, to substitute "unascertained" for "unascertainable."